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CONDEMNATION OF POSTPONING SALT II RATIFICATION CITED

LD052202 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

["Dangerous Step"--TASS Headlines]

[Text] Washington, January 5, TASS--The decision of U.S. President J. Carter to postpone examination of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty by the Senate is directly linked, according to political observers, with the new stage of the arms race, the plans of which had been elaborated by the Washington administration, and, in particular, with the five-year military programme announced by the White House in December last year.

The newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL writes that the President's decision will mean even greater military spendings including those for some new types of weapons.

According to the American press, the Pentagon is now discussing the question of deploying a new system of land-based strategic missiles instead of the mobile MX system which is being planned at the present time. Plans are also being discussed to build a new type of strategic bomber which will cost, according to the most moderate estimates, 25 billion dollars.

Observers believe that the Pentagon leaders will use the current conjuncture for pushing through their excessive demands for increasing arms and equipment purchases. According to a report of the general accounting office, the total amount of the Defence Department's applications for new weapons and military equipment for the coming ten years now stands at 725 billion dollars.

New York, January 5, TASS--The American press regards the decision of the White House to put off ratification of the SALT II treaty as an unjustified and extremely dangerous step which is fraught with the aggravation of the international tension and escalation of the unrestricted nuclear arms race. The newspaper NEWSDAY stresses that both the SALT I and SALT II treaties became a symbol of the process of detente. At present, it seems, the American administration is trying to freeze the process of detente.

According to the newspaper, the latest step by Washington can lead to the further aggravation of international relations, including the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as to the escalation of the nuclear arms race. NEWSDAY writes that this will mean a considerably lesser stability in the military field and considerably bigger allocations on the part of the United States for military preparations.

The newspaper writes that by taking the course towards the arms build-up, the administration has yielded to the Pentagon's pressure, committing to implement an extensive multi-billion programme of the modernization of strategic armaments.

The influential newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes in its turn that the decision of the Washington administration obviously runs counter to the mutual interests of the two countries in the lessening of the danger of the unrestricted nuclear arms race. The newspaper stresses that the price for putting off indefinitely ratification of the SALT II treaty may be too high.

The magazine NEW REPUBLIC maintains that the hasty actions of the U.S. administration are fraught with the most serious complications for the international situation and may result in an unprecedented arms race. The article says that SALT II is a bridge leading to SALT III. The process of SALT negotiations instills the hope for stable East-West relations since it makes it possible to continue the negotiations with a view to restraining the reckless arms race. Responsibility for the attempts to postpone SALT II rests with the American side. The newspaper DAILY WORLD describes the White House's decision as an unreasonable step which is dangerous to the cause of peace.

Glazunov Commentary

LD042301 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] One of the significant events of the first week of 1980 is President Carter's decision to postpone congressional debate on the Soviet-American treaty limiting strategic arms, known as SALT II. War-minded groups in the United States have long tried to force a delay in ratification. The administration's decision shows it has adopted the attitude of these groups, groups that would like to prevent a further easing of world tensions.

Last month the World Peace Council, at its meeting in Helsinki, Finland, called on peace-minded people around the world to make 1980 a year of mass action to bring about a relaxation of military tension. The present conditions give special urgency to this appeal.

As you know, the world public played an important role in the 1970s in forcing a shift from the cold war to an easing of political tension. But unless there is a reduction in military tension as well, lasting world peace is remote. At the same time 1979 came to a close with the taking of two dangerous decisions in the West. One was the NATO decision to deploy new generation American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The other was the United States' decision, announced by President Carter, to launch a 5-year military program. And now the administration in Washington has decided to delay ratification of SALT II.

The nations had pinned great hopes on the ratification of SALT II. When the treaty was signed in Vienna last June many people expected progress in reducing the military confrontation. The world seemed to be moving in that direction. Hopes rose still higher in October, when President Brezhnev announced new Soviet initiatives in a speech in Berlin. President Brezhnev said the Soviet Union would show its good will by starting a unilateral withdrawal of troops and equipment from central Europe, and it has done just this. And it would be ready, he said, to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in its western region if there was no additional deployment of such missiles in Western Europe. And last, the Soviet Union suggested to the West that talks on the subject be opened at once. But the response of the West has been a further arms buildup. Understandably, the world public is alarmed. Massive actions around the world show the people intend to challenge the madness of an arms race and to prevent military and political leaders who would like to return to the cold war from holding up the trend of easing tension.

Naturally, the Soviet Union cannot ignore the plans and actions of Western nations that endanger the relaxation of tension. The Soviet Union and its allies will look after their security. But this country has never favored brinkmanship. It still considers the main task to be to press for lasting peace and the reduction of tension and to counteract the aggressive schemes of militarist groups. Soviet people fully agree with the World Peace Council that 1980 must be a year of mass action for the relaxation of military tension.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD061845 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer; Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov, IZVESTIYA observer; and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, commentator of the International Department of all-union radio]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Good day, comrades. Mankind has entered the 9th decade of the 20th century.

## Prospects for 1980

What will it be like? This question is engaging everyone today. For the progressive world, for all their complexity and contradictoriness, the 1970's were significant and fruitful in all spheres of life. On the threshold of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin we are again convinced that the course of history, and the most profound transformations which have radically changed the face of the modern world, provide ever more fresh proof of the correctness of Lenin's ideas. In the vanguard of progress is the socialist community of states which is united on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. Socialist internationalism, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has noted, is that political and moral force which has given us the possibility of achieving many victories in the struggle for peace and social progress. On a global scale phenomena and tendencies are distinctly visible which show a continuing change in the correlation of forces in favor of progress and peace. However, it would be a mistake to underestimate the difficulties which the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community come up against in their efforts to strengthen peace and universal security.

The aggressive imperialist circles, linked with the militarist machine, are looking on with fury and anger at how the positions of the peace-loving forces are growing stronger. They have not abandoned the hopes of returning mankind to the gloomy times of the cold war.

[Lomeyko] Yes, the development of the world in the 1980's, as it has been in the previous decade, will still be determined by the correlation of forces in the world and the struggle between the two social and economic systems. However, in the decade which is upon us, as distinct from the 1970's, which passed under the sign of mutual recognition of the approximate equality of forces and the policy of detente which stemmed from this, the world, judging by everything, will come up against fresh and serious tests. In essence they have already begun. The point here is the new course of the United States which has found support among the NATO allies, primarily Britain and the FRG a course which is directed at achieving the military supremacy of the West. It is a question of the return to policy from a position of strength.

[Ariyevich] Would it be possible to talk specifically, Vladimir Borisovich, about how this is being expressed?

## Western Turn Toward Hegemonism

[Lomeyko] This is expressed in the decision of the December session of NATO and Carter's 5-year program, the 5-year arms program, and in the endless dragging out of ratification of SALT II, and in the setting-up of the quick reaction forces, which are to secure the strategic interests of the United States in the Near East and other regions in crisis. It would also be possible to enumerate other facts, which confirm the turn of the United States toward a new course, at the basis of which lies in essence a line toward hegemonism, that is toward subjugating other countries to its own influence, and toward staking on force, which stems from this.

[Lomeyko] In my opinion it is explained by both the one and the other, that is a combination of a number of factors, concerning internal policy and foreign policy. The relapse toward policy from a position of strength is a direct consequence of the inability of the White House proprietors to cope in the second half of the 1970's with growing internal and external difficulties. Incessant inflation, the problems in energy supplies, the disagreements with allies, the growing anti-American feelings in the developing countries, all of this has become tied up in one tight knot. In order to undo it they have to find the ends, and recognizing that they have got themselves into a tangle, painstakingly and purposefully untangle it.

But the American administration has neither the desire nor the time to do this. President Carter has instead decided to try and cut the Gordian knot of all the problems with one blow, the blow of American military might.

[Ariyevich] But this begs the question: Have the Americans really forgotten the sad experience of Vietnam, which demonstrated the limits of the might of American imperialism? Have not the events, finally, in Nicaragua and Iran proved quite clearly that no tyrant can keep himself going forever with American bayonets? That no military support from the United States will save him?

[Lomeyko] Yes, these questions are very well grounded. But different people in the United States and the other NATO countries are giving different answers. An analysis of the political moods in America and Western Europe reveals that in essence two large conglomerates of political forces have formed there: A sort of party of balance, which includes those who recognize the equality of forces which has come about between the East and the West as the only real basis for international relations, and the party of supremacy, which unites those who would like to achieve military superiority of the United States over the Soviet Union, and of NATO over the Warsaw Pact. Well, if at the beginning of the 1970's, one might even say in the first half of the 1970's, in the United States and the West as a whole, under the influence of a whole series of factors, the war in Vietnam, which was still smarting like a wound that would not heal, and under the influence of beneficial moves in Europe, after the normalization of relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and other positive phenomena, the party of balance, the party of detente dominated; well, in the second half of the 1970's the picture began to change gradually.

[Ariyevich] Which additional factors enabled the party of supremacy to step up its activity, which, in the final analysis, led to a change in the political course of the United States at the end of the 1970's?

[Lomeyko] I think that one can cite here at least four important points. First the lessons of Vietnam began to be forgotten.

[Ariyevich] What Brzezinski has called the end of the Vietnam syndrome.

[Lomeyko] Precisely that, the party of supremacy is breathing a sigh of relief now. Finally, it is said, America has again begun to believe in its strength. Once this happens this means that the temptation is increasing by force in other regions.

[Ariyevich] With this in mind even a special conception has been put forward of the defense of the national interests of America in practically any corner of the world. President Carter, as if he were trying to justify future interference, is declaring that not every example of a decisive application of might is a potential Vietnam.

[Lomeyko] This is of course an issue for discussion. But we shall return to it later. The second such factor, or new point, is the foreign policy failures of the United States and the loss of its positions above all in the developing countries. As examples one could cite Iran and Nicaragua. I would also cite the whole region of the Near East, where the Camp David deal has brought Washington only illusory dividends and many more problems in the Arab world. On the whole one can speak of the growth of anti-American feelings, which have been caused above all by the unceremonious interference of the United States in the affairs of other countries, economic, political and military interference. But Washington stubbornly refuses to see the reasons for this growing anti-Americanism and is ready to blame whomever it pleases for this--Khomeyni, Islam, Cuba, Moscow. Anything but blame itself.

[Ariyevich] The saddest thing is that it is trying to put out this fire not with water but with gasoline, proposing a stepping up and a use of military force, and once more resorting to the strategy of a world gendarme.

[Khokhlov] Yes, this is so. I would like to note the circumstance that on the eve of the new year and even in the first days of the new year the American leaders, as if they had arranged it, spoke mainly on a military theme. If one analyzes the latest actions and the various instructions of the American leaders or the American administration, then the most unbiased observer, by virtue of the logic of the facts, will unavoidably reach the conclusion that the United States, it seems, is already experiencing a time of war, only war has not been declared. All the new year speeches of the American leaders sound extremely bellicose. Stress was and is being laid on military might.

The well known oracle concerning the hotspots of the globe, Brzezinski, the U.S. presidential assistant for national security affairs, has begun to speak about the so-called geostrategic position of America, unembarrassed by the circumstance that such terminology originated with the leaders of the fascist Reich before the beginning of World War II. There is no particular need to remind you of what the theory of geopolitics and its creators led to and how all this ended both in Europe and in other areas of the world, including Asia.

## U.S.-Chinese Relations

[Lomeyko] Nikolay Petrovich, I would like to consider further two points, which in my view characterize the change in the policy of the United States at the dividing line between the two decades and its turn toward a policy of force and toward an attempt to achieve superiority. The third point, if you take account of the two previous points about which we have been speaking, is the inclusion of Beijing in an active foreign policy in effect on Washington's side, which in its turn is giving rise in America to hopes, albeit illusory ones, but at the present stage, hopes, of a possible military alliance between Washington, Beijing and Tokyo. Interested in Western technology, credits and weapons, the Chinese have let it be understood that they are ready to be the allies of NATO in the East-West confrontation. Washington has not been resisting the temptation to try to include Beijing in its plans for achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. Here, true, it is not known who will milk whom--the Americans the Chinese goat or the Chinese the American cow. Judging by Beijing's intentions it wants a pretty good return on its anti-Sovietism. The main thing for those in Beijing is with the help of the West and above all the Americans to create an up-to-date military machine, and really how it will be used by them and against whom will be decided by the heirs of the present Chinese leaders.

[Ariyevich] Perhaps this will not please the heirs of those American governors and other politicians who are now making trips to China and are recommending stepping up military cooperation between the United States and China.

[Lomeyko] Incidentally, with regard to military cooperation, precisely now in China a visit has begun by U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown. This trip is being regarded by many observers in the West as the latest step toward a strengthening of military links between the two countries. The London DAILY TELEGRAPH indeed entitled its note on this theme in this way, I quote: The United States intends to strengthen military links with the Chinese.

[Ariyevich] But until recently official spokesmen of the State Department have repeatedly stated that the United States will not sell weapons to China.

[Lomeyko] They did indeed state so, but at the same time they gave the same Chinese to understand that they do not object to the sale of this weaponry to them by the United States' NATO allies. So, even then it was no more than a pretense of naive innocence. Now, judging by everything, even these conventions have been cast aside and Washington is intending to go over to closer military cooperation with China.

[Khokhlov] Yes, I must say that the inclusion of China in its schemes is becoming for the United States one of the most characteristic signs of its entire foreign policy course. This precisely is born out by Harold Brown's visit and the timing of the visit.

[Lomeyko] Here I should like to speak of the fourth factor playing its role in the alteration of the U.S. political course toward a policy from a position of strength. The strengthening of the international positions of the Soviet Union and the further growth of the forces of peace and socialism have produced in the United States an upsurge of openly chauvinistic attitudes. All these changes in the world are being interpreted by right wingers as a challenge to America, which, they say, must be responded to. Precisely this explains the Soviet threat campaign of unprecedented scale and scope, which for the umpteenth year now is being conducted in the NATO countries and Japan as well as China and other countries. This conceals the main danger for international security and peace in the 1980's.

## Delay on SALT II

[Ariyevich] Yes, recent events, Vladimir Borisovich, directly confirm what you have been saying. The other day an official White House spokesman announced that U.S. President Carter had proposed to Robert Byrd, the Democratic majority leader in the U.S. Senate, that consideration by the Senate of the Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic offensive armaments, SALT II, be postponed. U.S. militarist circles, which are interested in promoting the nuclear missile armaments race, have for a long time now been acting to get a delay in the ratification of this treaty. The present decision by President Carter shows that the American Government has gone over to the standpoint of these circles, which is pursuing a course to foil detente and step-up international tension. In taking this unfriendly step toward the Soviet Union the President, in point of fact contradicting himself, stated that in his view SALT II treaty accords with the interests of national security for the United States and the entire world. In other words, he in effect admitted that a postponement of ratification of SALT II is contrary to U.S. national interests. Indeed, in this regard the President chose as a pretext for this postponement the Soviet Union's aid for Afghanistan.

Carter is apparently ignoring completely the fact that the provision of this aid is in response to repeated requests by the Afghan Government on the basis of Article 4 of the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

Nikolay Petrovich, what can you say about this?

[Khokhlov] This reminds one of previous attempts by the United States. Suffice it to recall the rumpus which was raised toward the end of last year in the American press over the so-called Soviet military presence in Cuba. Now, returning to events in Afghanistan, we are in effect encountering the very same American situation.

What exactly has occurred in Afghanistan? The people had eliminated the monarchy and then the despotic regime of Mohammad Daud also fell. This was not the end of dramatic happenings. The Afghan revolution developed, involving in progressive transformations more and more sections of the Afghan working people. But the acts of terror by Amin, who made his way fraudulently to the leadership and carried out reprisals against real patriots and revolutionaries, were creating a serious threat to the very process of renewal and the process of democratization. However, it was impossible to halt the revolution. There were within the country staunch patriotic forces which put an end to this dangerous time-server Amin. They have set about restoring legality and order--what, incidentally, American propagandists, those false and insincere defenders of the rights of the people, are trumpeting about everywhere. This means that success was achieved in preserving the revolutionary gains, while the revolution itself entered upon a new stage in its forward development. This is what is disagreeable to the enemies of new Afghanistan.

Further, this meant that international reaction, in its original attempts to stifle the Afghan revolution, had suffered a complete defeat.

[Ariyevich] But instead of taking into account the real state of affairs the enemies of people's Afghanistan set about preparing aggression and direct military interference in the internal affairs of this country. Starting in April 1978, American, Chinese and Egyptian advisers have been training terrorist gangs in the territory of Pakistan and China for subversive actions in Afghanistan. They have been armed mostly with American but also Chinese weapons.

[Khokhlov] As is known, the Afghan Government turned to the Soviet Union with an urgent request for immediate aid and assistance in the struggle against external aggression.

[Ariyevich] Addressing the country on television, President Carter nevertheless attempted to create the false impression that in giving aid to Afghanistan the Soviet Union is allegedly pursuing some other aims besides giving it support in repulsing foreign aggression which is being carried out with the immediate involvement of the United States and China. Instead of halting the foreign aggression, the President has announced the allocation to Pakistan of large-scale appropriations intended to encourage the invasion of Afghanistan from outside.

[Khokhlov] In the history of international relations even prior to this there have been no few occasions when one country at the request of another has given it all-round aid, including military aid. This is regarded as normal if it is based on treaty and equalitarian foundations. The establishment of an independent Afghanistan is directly connected precisely with our country and with the existence of Soviet Russia, which was the first to recognize the sovereignty of this country. Soviet-Afghan friendship has very strong historical roots and it is therefore completely natural that the Soviet Union came to the aid of our longstanding friend and good neighbor at a time which was difficult for its development and renovation. This firmness and consistency shown by the Soviet Union has resulted in fury on the part of Western leaders of all types and ranks.

[Ariyevich] In spite of resolute protests from the Government of Afghanistan, the United States, China and the countries which support them have staged a debate in the UN Security Council of the so-called issue of the situation in Afghanistan. Troyanovskiy, the USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations, has said that attempts to involve the Security Council in discussion of the events taking place in Afghanistan are utterly unfounded and inadmissible, in so far as this would be tantamount to UN interference in questions which belong exclusively to the internal frame of reference of the people and government of that country. The events in Afghanistan are an internal matter for that country, while the relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are based upon the appropriate mutual treaty obligations.

[Lomeyko] It is clear from what has been said that Brzezinski's thinking, which we referred to earlier, on the geostrategic position of the United States, is not restricted merely to the realm of theoretical liabilities. It is finding its real incarnation in specific and dangerous, potentially explosive action, in this case over a broad area of Asia.

## U.S. Threats to Iran

[Khokhlov] One is struck by the hypocrisy and sanctimony of these self-appointed protectors of Afghan independence. After all, the new wave of anti-Soviet hysteria has been raised at the very time when warships of the American Navy patrol the waters in the immediate proximity of Iranian shores, while the United States Government threatens the people of Iran with armed invasion. The anti-Soviet bawling is heard from Washington at the very instant when American imperialism is attempting to place strategic pincers around the Arab peoples of the Near East, by arming Israel to the teeth on the one hand and on the other by expanding their own military presence in the Indian Ocean.

In Africa th imperialist forces do not cease to support the inhuman racist regime in the Republic of South Africa and are striving to save their stooges and puppets in Rhodesia from their inevitable debacle.

[Lomeyko] Having chosen to make his play with force and with further building up armaments and stepping up the confrontation with the Soviet Union, the boss of the White House is playing up to the military-industrial complex and to the right wing of the electorate. In so doing he intends to insure their support for himself in the elections, consolidate the military leadership by the United States of the Western world and regain for the United States the role of international gendarme. All this is correct, but there is a hidden miscalculation by Washington in all of its considerations. The prospects for the 1980's luckily depend not only upon the supporters of the policy of strength in international relations.

Their main miscalculation is that in the age of nuclear overkill [English word used], i.e. the ability of the nuclear superpowers to annihilate each other many times over, even the mighty United States cannot change the global strategic equality of forces. In the age of the parity which has been reached there are objective laws of equilibrium at work which will lend a boomerang effect to all actions by the party of superiority. In striving for temporary unilateral advantage, the party of superiority will be compelled to pay for it by loss of Washington's authority and position and that of its allies at another time or in another place.

The pressure put on the oil-producing countries, Iran and others, is leading to oil price increases and blows to the United States and the other Western countries which are dependent on oil supplies.

Banking on force ultimately undermines the authority and position of the United States itself. The entire progress of the Iranian-American conflict, for instance, testifies to the hopelessness of military threats and economic blockade against a country which intends to defend its independence at any price.

[Ariyevich] The U.S. President has admitted that up to the time of the shah's ouster the Americans maintained their own armed forces on Iranian territory, while the majority of these troops were stationed right next to the border with the Soviet Union. During certain periods their numbers totalled as many as 40,000. This, like the 1953 coup carried out by the CIA in Iran which prolonged the quarter-century of arbitrary rule by the shah and many, many other things are regarded in Washington and some other Western and Eastern capitals as something quite logical.

[Khokhlov] The United States has forgotten the lessons of the Vietnam war and this is testified to by these very events in Iran.

One single issue comes to the surface: That of the hostages in the American Embassy in Tehran and how they will fare. There is no denying that a country possesses a complete right to concern itself with its own subjects. At the same time, however, this question must be related to the details [detali] which envelope [obrastat] American-Iranian relations, rather than to the fundamental [osnovnye prichiny] reasons for the complications occurring between these two countries.

[Ariyevich] Incidentally, in the opinion of the Indian weekly, BLITZ, the American Government is at present less worried about the fate of the Tehran hostages than about the possible publicity given to documents proving subversive activities by the CIA in Iran. These documents are currently under study by the Iranian authorities.

[Khokhlov] Under the guise of acting in defense of the safety of their own citizens, the United States is pulling warships up toward the Iranian coast from the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean, threatening Iran either with direct bombing or with a landing by marines.

In this situation, so fraught with the most dangerous complications, Egypt's President as-Sadat has jumped onto the stage and called on the United States to use force against Iran without delay. As-Sadat, of course, does not create the climate in the Arab world. In this specific instance he has voiced what his American backers are thinking. There are moments when delirious views of this kind are more conveniently mouthed by the puppet rather than by the master.

However this might be, in his television appearance Carter advanced the false thesis that the danger to Iran arises not from the United States but from the Soviet Union. In this he clearly wished to divert public attention from the policy of Washington--the policy of blatant pressure.

[Lomeyko] When one assesses the prospects for the 1980's one thinks that such global problems facing mankind as the fight against hunger, poverty, disease and environmental pollution, which cause suffering to hundreds of millions of people, all these problems could be resolved by reducing armaments and broadening international cooperation as proposed by the Soviet Union. For this, it would appear, so little is needed to realize that the world is interdependent and that trust in each other cannot be won by force. But farther down this road lies the deeply imbedded psychology of superiority on the part of the military-industrial complex and great power chauvinism, whipped up by rightwing aggressive circles.

[Ariyevich] In short, there is no small number of difficulties and obstacles on the path of detente and the opponents of detente in the West and the East are moving up more and more of them. Nonetheless the Soviet Union will continue to carry out persistent and consistent work toward explaining its peace-loving standpoint and toward strengthening the peace and the security of the peoples. The 1980's will be a period of further struggle by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community to resolve the main task of the modern age, the problem of disarmament. The consistent Leninist course of Soviet foreign policy inspires peace-loving forces the world over, arming them with confidence in the possibility of the complete elimination of the threat of war.

AFGHAN PROTEST TO UN OVER 'INTERFERENCE' CITED

LD041902 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

["UNO: Protest by the Government of Afghanistan"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, January 4,TASS--The Government of Afghanistan today came forward with a sharp protest at the United Nations against an interference in the internal affairs of that state. The attempt at such an interference was made at the world body by Washington. On an incitement of the USA, a group of U.N. member states addressed the Security Council in a letter suggesting that a meeting of the council be called to discuss a "question of Afghanistan."

The letter sent to the president of the Security Council by Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, points out that the Government of the DRA "regards such a discussion as a direct and overt interference in its internal affairs and correspondingly expresses its resolute protest."

FOREIGN MINISTER DOST MAKES ARRIVAL STATEMENT IN NEW YORK

LD071229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Lies Exposed"]

[Text] New York--In connection with the discussion in the UN Security Council of the so-called Afghan question imposed by the United States, their allies and China, Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has arrived in New York. In an interview with a group of PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA and TASS correspondents, he stated:

On 27 December in Afghanistan a change of government took place. A new government came to power in the country headed by Prime Minister Babrak Karmal. The situation in the country is normalizing. The claims by the imperialist states and China to the effect that the Soviet Union is behind the recent events in Afghanistan are lies. As the minister of foreign affairs I categorically refute these fabrications. The changes in the leadership were realized by the Afghans themselves.

[TASS International Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 5 January 1980 adds the following phrase: "and the army, which the broad masses of the population supported."]

Immediately following the April revolution in 1978 the government of our country repeatedly turned to the Soviet Union with a request for the rendering of aid, including military aid, the minister went on to say. We highly value this aid and support and express profound gratitude to the Soviet people and Government for it.

But I must emphasize that it is directed only toward supporting the struggle of our people against the intrigues of Afghanistan's external enemies, against the continuing and widening interference and provocations from outside.

In view of the situation that had arisen, on 28 December, with the object of defending the gains of the April revolution, the territorial integrity, national independence, of maintaining peace and security on the basic of the treaty of friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and the DRA of 1978, we asked the Soviet Union for urgent political, moral, economic and military aid.

Who then is threatening the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan? Immediately after the victory of the revolution the United States and China began giving systematic support to the counterrevolutionary forces, S.M. Dost said. Recently, this subversive activity has been particularly intensified. The bridgehead for the training of the armed counterrevolutionary bands has been set up in the regions adjacent to the Afghan-Pakistan border. This, incidentally, is admitted even by Western journalists who have visited the nests of reaction. Our military detachments have repeatedly seized large batches of arms of U.S., British, Chinese and Pakistani manufacture which are still being used to kill revolutionary activists and peaceful civilians.

[TASS International Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 5 January 1980 adds the following passage: "There is irrefutable evidence that the traitors of the homeland undergo training not only under the leadership of CIA agents but also at bases situated on Chinese territory in the province of Xinjiang. The external enemies are generously supplying the bandits' camps with money which is proved by the large quantity of foreign currency we have seized--primarily U.S. dollars and British pounds."]

Having dwelt on the foreign political course of the country, S.M. Dost stated: The foreign policy of our government will be based on the principles of peace and friendship with all countries, including the neighboring states.

In particular we stress that, as previously, we shall firmly follow the principles of the policy of nonalinement. At the same time, in the light of the unceasing efforts by U.S. imperialism to play the role of world gendarme and also the intrigues of Beijing directed towards the undermining of the unity and solidarity of the independent developing states, the Afghan people demand that no one interferes in its internal affairs.

Security Council Speech

LD060732 Moscow TASS in English 0707 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 6, TASS--62 years of traditional sincere friendship and mutually-beneficial goodneighbourly cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are a remarkable example of friendly relations between states based on respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. These relations have been and continue making a positive contribution to consolidation of peace in the region and the whole world. This has been stated by Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost, who spoke at the meeting of the U.N. Security Council. The discussion of the question of the so-called situation in Afghanistan has reportedly been imposed upon the United Nations, contrary to protests of the Afghan Government, by the United States, Britain, China and a number of other countries, acting hand in hand with them.

The long and striking history of the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan gives no ground whatsoever to doubt the USSR's sincere and peaceful attitude to the Afghan people and its country, the minister said. He emphasized that the new government of Afghanistan had already declared its firm devotion to the principles recorded in the U.N. Charter and also the principles of the non-alignment movement.

The presence in Afghanistan of limited Soviet contingents is attributed to the official request of our government which was made to the Soviet Union as far as in December 1978, said Shah Mohammad Dost. This fully accords with the provisions of the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the two countries. That request was reiterated by the new government which came to power in Afghanistan on December 27. The main aim of this presence is assistance to the Afghan people in repelling armed interference from outside, in defending independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. It has nothing to do with the changes that took place in the leadership of our country which is an exclusively internal affair of Afghanistan. We express profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for the timely assistance, including military--rendered to us. When we approached the USSR with this request, our government proceeded from the unanimous decision, taken by the National Assembly of the country, represented in which are elected delegates of all strata of the country's population and it, thus, reflects the will of the Afghan people as a whole.

The Government of Afghanistan, just as the government of any other country, has the legitimate right with the aim of self-defence to request aid from any friendly country in case of an armed threat from outside, the minister said. This is fully in accordance with Article 51 of the U.N. Charter. I should like to emphasize that as soon as the threat from outside is eliminated, the presence of limited Soviet contingents will stop being necessary and these contingents will be immediately withdrawn.

The temporary presence of limited Soviet contingents on the territory of Afghanistan, stressed Shah Mohammad Dost, should not be used by the United States and other circles as a pretext for a further build-up of the military might of imperialism in different regions--particularly in the Indian Ocean area and also for a sharp rise in military deliveries to Pakistan. This would only assist in creating a crisis situation there. Such steps, he said, are obviously taken without consideration for the interests of peace and security in the region.

We resolutely protest against the convocation of a meeting of the Security Council to discuss the so-called question of the situation in Afghanistan, stressed Shah Mohammad Dost. The convocation of such a meeting is a direct consequence of a series of subterfuges and downright pressure upon U.N. members on the part of the United States and other imperialist and reactionary forces. This step signifies a downright departure from the established procedure of work of the Security Council, distortion of the meaning of the provisions of the U.N. Charter and other provisions of international law. The recent developments in Afghanistan are of a purely internal character. The minister emphasized that the Security Council was convened exclusively to divert attention of the world community from the real threat to Afghanistan from outside which is the consequence of incessant schemings on the part of imperialist and reactionary forces. Thus, the convocation of the Security Council actually signifies direct interference into Afghanistan's internal affairs which is contrary to paragraph 7, Article 2 of the U.N. Charter.

TROYANOVSKIY SCORES SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD052012 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 5, TASS--Contrary to the resolute protests of Afghanistan's Government, the United States, China and the countries which support them have imposed discussion of the so-called question on the situation in Afghanistan at the U.N. Security Council. The imperialist circles and Beijing hegemonists have unleashed a malicious campaign of slander against the Afghan people with a view to undermining the gains of the April revolution, destabilizing the situation in the country, interfering with the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Speaking on the questions of procedure, USSR Permanent Representative at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy said that the attempts to involve the Security Council in the examination of the current developments in Afghanistan are totally unjustified and inadmissible since this would mean interference on the part of the United Nations in the questions related exclusively to the internal competence of the people and the government of that country. The events in Afghanistan are the country's domestic affairs, and relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are based on the appropriate mutual contractual obligations.

Denunciation of U.S.

LD061712 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 6, TASS--Despite the resolute protests of Afghanistan's Government, the United States, its allies and China imposed on the United Nations Security Council the discussion of the so-called "Afghan question." Such a "discussion" means an absolutely unjustifiable and impermissible interference in internal affairs of a sovereign country--United Nations member--in the matters that are exclusively in the competence of the people and government of Afghanistan.

The USSR's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy said in his speech: "It is no secret to anyone that immediately after the 1978 April revolution in Afghanistan, the United States, some other Western powers, as well as the Chinese leadership started interfering in the affairs of that country, stirring up and egging on internal counterrevolution, infiltrating its agents, training and arming subversive groups and units, supplying them with various means of warfare.

The aims of this subversive activity are absolutely clear--to hamper the process of progressive transformations in Afghanistan, to restore the overthrown regime and to create in the country new military strongpoints situated close to the borders of the USSR instead of those that were lost as a result of the revolution in Iran."

Touching upon the Soviet Union's assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in response to numerous requests of its government, Oleg Troyanovskiy stressed that the aim of this assistance is solely to help rebuff armed interference from the outside. The Soviet Union has no other aims. It does not interfere in matters related to state and social structure of Afghanistan, its home and foreign policy. Allegations about the Soviet Union's involvement in internal affairs in that country are lies and slander from beginning to end.

The use of the United Nations rostrum for stirring up the invented "Afghan question," the Soviet representative said, has the aim of distracting the attention of the world public from real facts of outside interference in internal affairs of Afghanistan and of giving assistance to internal and external counterrevolutionary forces.

This "question" is being artificially stirred up by those circles that are constantly interfering in internal affairs of sovereign states themselves, is being used by them as a pretext for camouflaging really existing U.S. military threat overhanging Iran and its revolution, for distracting the attention of the peoples from the attempts of the United States forces to play the role of a world policeman in the Middle East, in Latin America, in Asia and Africa. This was patently manifested of late, for instance, by the increase of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean--particularly, in the Persian Gulf area--where the United States has concentrated large naval forces. The United States is now creating special units described as "quick reaction forces" for performing a policeman's functions in the Middle and Near East. All this shows that the U.S. administration is seeking to reverse the development of the international situation from detente toward the heightening of international tensions and is using various pretexts in these aims.

In conclusion, Oleg Troyanovskiy said that the Soviet delegation rejects any attempts to use the Security Council for interference in internal affairs in Afghanistan and in the domain of bilateral Soviet-Afghan relations.

TASS ISSUES STATEMENT ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S JAN 4 SPEECH

LD061524 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 6, TASS--In connection with a statement of President of the United States J. Carter over the U.S. television on January 4, TASS is authorized to state the following:

The statement of the President of the USA caught the attention in the Soviet Union just as in many other countries. It is largely couched in the verbiage of the cold war and is permeated with the spirit of the cold war. Political estimates contained in the statement and practical steps planned by the U.S. administration in the international arena are unbalanced, show neglect for vital long-term interests of peace, relaxation of international tension, constructive development of Soviet-American relations. This statement is not all in keeping with the responsibility which the United States, as a large power, is called upon to bear for the maintenance of universal peace, for the ensurance of security of peoples and widening of mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation among states.

The statement of the President of the United States is heating the passions of those circles in the United States that have long been displeased with the policy of detente. It looks not as a statement of the person holding the highest government post in the USA but much rather as that of a candidate to this post embarking on another round of the election campaign. By all indications, considerations of election, courting chauvinistically-minded circles carry a considerable weight in the President's statement.

The contents of this statement and the steps announced by the U.S. administration in the sphere of Soviet-American relations cannot be assessed in any other way than as being hostile to the interests of peace.

It is remarkable that the events that have taken place of late in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have been chosen as all but the main pretext for this statement of the head of the U.S. administration. Every responsible sober-minded politician is aware that it is the Afghan people alone and nobody else that has the right to decide about the roads of its internal development and about the ways of building its relations with other states. But the U.S. administration looks on this differently. The President's statement shows that the U.S. administration tries to deny this right to the Afghan people and to stage gross interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. This aim is also sought by the raising of the so-called "question on the situation in Afghanistan" on the United States initiative in the United Nations Security Council. It is unjustifiable to raise this question. This contradicts the clearly expressed will of the people and government of the sovereign state of Afghanistan.

The Iranian affairs were given much scope in the President's speech. The President tried again to use the fact of the detainment of members of staff of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran for blackmail and threats against Iran that is the Soviet Union's neighbour. Just as many other countries, the USSR, as is known, has already set out its stand with regard to the need of observing by all states of the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations and of settlement of the Iranian-American dispute by peaceful means. But, going by the actions that are already being taken by the U.S. side, and by the President's statement of January 4, the United States prefers different means, is, specifically, pressing for economic blockade of Iran. Washington clearly cannot stomach the revolution made by the Iranian people, its intention to oppose the imperialist policy of threats and diktat.

The question arises if it is sufficiently realized in Washington what can be the consequences of the attempt to establish the economic blockade of Iran, to bring pressure on it, who will be hit the hardest by this policy.

It is, apparently, not accidental that the President says nothing about the European affairs, about the area where the trends in favour of detente and mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems have developed of late with particular strength and effectivity. Meanwhile, keeping silent about these affairs--which apparently is also prompted by considerations of elections--cannot conceal the fact that it is precisely the United States that has just imposed on a number of West European states, through the NATO bloc, the decision on the deployment of U.S. medium-range missile nuclear means in the territory of the European Continent. This decision contradicts the interests of peace and security in Europe and thought is being given to its consequences in many West European capitals.

In his statement, the President of the USA announced a number of measures in the sphere of Soviet-American relations. This refers to the curtailment of economic, scientific and technological ties and cultural exchanges that have already been limited because of the actions of the U.S. side. Specifically, this refers to obstructing the implementation in full volume of the contracts for the purchases of grain from the USA. These measures can hardly be received with approval in broad sections of the U.S. population that have been manifesting many times their interests in cooperation with the Soviet Union, in widening business relations with the USSR, justly believing that this is beneficial to the United States itself.

As to the Soviet side, it never sought such ties, for instance in the commercial and economic and cultural spheres, as a favour. It always stressed that the development of some or other ties, just as the maintenance of good relations between the USSR and the USA as a whole is a mutual affair. If the White House decided to influence in some way the Soviet Union, its foreign policy, this is a hopeless undertaking. Such attempts flopped in the past and they will flop now.

On the whole, the statement of the President gives one the impression that it lacks political balance, lacks the real consideration of the international situation and overestimates real potentialities of the United States, while clearly under estimating the potentialities of those states with regard to which the United States plans to take some or other steps. No-one in the United States should have any doubts that the Soviet Union will be able to uphold its lawful interests, the interests of its allies and friends.

Those who would like to ignore this always risk to blunder in politics and to cause more harm to their own country, to their own people than to those against whom this or that step is being spearheaded.

The leading circles of the Soviet Union would like to hope that a sane, far-sighted approach to Soviet-American relations, specifically to the efforts to preserve peace, will finally prevail in the USA.

Reportage on Address

LD051406 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

["President Carter's Televised Address to the Nation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, January 5, TASS--The United States President Carter appeared on television in an address to the country, as he put it, in view of "the extremely important and rapidly changing circumstances in South West Asia."

In the address Carter set out the U.S. administration's version concerning the latest developments in Iran and Afghanistan.

According to him, the aim of the USA in connection with the Iranian events comes only to protecting U.S. long-range interests and securing the release of the U.S. hostages "without bloodshed". The President preferred passing over in silence the concentration of big U.S. naval forces in direct proximity to the Iranian shores in the Persian Gulf area and the Indian Ocean. Neither did he mention by a single word the U.S. attitude towards Iran's legitimate demands for the extradition of the deposed shah and for the return of the wealth, which the shah had plundered and which settled in U.S. banks, to the Iranian people.

The President put forward a false thesis that a certain "threat to Iran" emanates from the Soviet Union. It is a matter of common knowledge that the USSR has not interfered and does not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran. And if the President of the United States nevertheless advances such thesis it is indicative of the U.S. administration's endeavours to divert the attention of the public from the policy of overt and gross pressure on Iran, policy to which U.S. imperialism resorts after the failure of its plans to turn that country into a military-strategic adjunct of the USA.

Turning to the events in Afghanistan, Carter discoursed upon a certain "Soviet invasion of Afghanistan". He calumniated the Soviet Union and the assistance which it renders to Afghanistan. Carter tried to create a false impression that the USSR pursues some other goals apart from giving support to Afghanistan in repulsing the external aggression which is being staged with the direct participation and under the direction of the USA and China. Instead of discontinuing that aggression and thereby promoting a normalization of the situation in that region, the President announced the allocation of new big appropriations to Pakistan, appropriations intended to encourage incursions into Afghan territory from the outside.

The U.S. administration's fierce reaction to the latest developments in Afghanistan is prompted by no means by concern for the 'independent Muslim people' but by the failure of the plans to convert that country into an anti-Soviet military place d'armes, into a stronghold of U.S. policy in the area. For the same reason, the USA laments the removal by the Afghan people of reaction's henchman, CIA agent H. Amin, the usurper who had overthrown and destroyed the legitimate President Nur Mohammad Taraki. The U.S. President takes under his protection butcher Amin who had annihilated thousands of upright Afghan citizens.

Carter used his inventions about the USSR's 'aggressive action' in Afghanistan as a pretext for the adoption of a number of unilateral measures by Washington with the aim of curtailing trade-economic, scientific and cultural relations with the Soviet Union. He confirmed his decision to defer ratification of the SALT II treaty, announced a reduction in the export of a number of commodities, including grain, to the Soviet Union and postponed implementation of the reached accords in the field of cultural and scientific-technical contacts.

These measures, borrowed from the cold-war arsenal, are a flagrant violation by the United States of its commitments in relations with the USSR and confirm that the U.S. administration disregards the interests of positive development of Soviet-U.S. cooperation.

The U.S. ruling circles long before the present developments in Afghanistan openly proclaimed their pretensions to the role of world gendarme and with that end in view began creating an interventionist rapid-reaction corps.

In NATO they imposed the decision on deployment of new nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe and announced the implementation of a new unprecedented-in-scope arms building program.

It is exactly those imperialist actions of the U.S. ruling circles and their accomplices that are creating threats to peace. Carter's declaration as to allegiance to the lofty ideals of international security cannot conceal from the peoples the aggressive military essence of the foreign policy course which he adopted.

Goncharov Commentary

LD051642 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

["Contrary to Common Sense (news analyst's view)"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 5, TASS--TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

In a televised address, the United States President Carter pointed out that it is essential to retain common sense in the approach to important international problems. There is no argument about that. Such an approach of course is essential. However, getting acquainted with the contents of the President's speech devoted to the developments in Iran and Afghanistan, one has to note that it consists, mildly speaking, of departures from that reasonable postulate.

Carter began by again returning to the problem of Iranian-U.S. relations. He told the televiewers about various 'public and private diplomatic efforts' of the USA, about actions through the International Court and through the United Nations Organization. It is noteworthy, however, that Carter did not say a word about the military pressure on Iran, about the increasing concentration of U.S. naval forces near the Iranian shores, though, as is evident, it is the military threat to Iran that constitutes the most important part of the U.S. "efforts" which the President spoke of.

Neither did Carter touch upon the question which is asked by many in America--by both prominent political figures and rank-and-file Americans: Why does the USA renounce the simplest, the most direct and effective way which would have long made it possible to solve the problem quickly and fairly--Why does Washington refuse to satisfy the Iranian people's unanimous demand for the extradition of the former shah. That demand arises not at all because of some abstract differences between the people and its former ruler over ethical, moral or philosophical problems. It is called forth by the fact that the shah was a butcher--murderer who had shed rivers of blood, because he had been a thief that plundered innumerable treasures, innumerable milliards which are now at U.S., Swiss and other Western banks and the return of which is being demanded by the people of Iran. The stubborn defence of the 'rights' of such a person as the former Iranian shah by official Washington does not do it any credit at all.

The second and the largest part of the President's speech is devoted to the developments in Afghanistan. If one is to speak about the gist of the speech and not about the form of it, one can definitely note that Carter said nothing new about the developments. He again took under his protection H. Amin, reaction's henchman, a CIA agent, who was overthrown by the Afghan people and who had destroyed the legitimate President Nur Mohammad Taraki and many thousands of Afghan patriots.

Carter only repeated the artificial interpretation--which does not conform to reality--of the known facts connected with Article 51 of the U.N. Charter which envisages the inalienable right of states to collective and individual self-defence, for the purposes of repelling an aggression and restoring peace, Article Four of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation: The USSR complied with the request with which the Afghan Government repeatedly applied to the Soviet Union in the course of 1978-1979 for rendering military help in reply to imperialist forces' armed interference which began immediately after the April revolution and which has been going on up to this day.

A new aspect, and by no means a sound one, of Carter's speech is his discourse on the question of Afghanistan's sovereignty. The U.S. President visualizes ways to uphold the sovereignty of that country in a quite peculiar way: by knocking together terrorist groups, enemies of people's power, by arming and moving them from Pakistan and there is yet another quite peculiar show of Carter's "concern" for the sovereignty of that country--he in essence denies the national government of Afghanistan the right to take this or that decision at its own discretion and not with Washington's blessing. It is seen from the speech that Washington would have regarded the actions of the DRA's Government as [sovereign] ones only provided it danced to Washington's tune. Is not it a specimen of [common sense] so essential in international affairs?

Turning to general evaluations of the situation in the Middle East, Carter maintained that the Soviet help to Afghanistan threatens peace in South West Asia! In so doing the President hurried to add that the United States, on the contrary, wants peace in the area and wants all countries of South West Asia to be free and to be independent.

The author of this commentary did not have the pleasure of seeing the President's speech personally or watching it on television and familiarized himself with it only by the texts transmitted from Washington by news agencies. Therefore he does not know and does not undertake to say whether the U.S. President blushed or not when making such a high-sounding statement. This statement on the U.S. intention to uphold peace and freedom in South West Asia was made at a time when the world has not yet forgotten in what way the United States had accomplished a similar mission in another part of Asia--in South East Asia, namely: by means of napalm, pellet bombs, toxic agents, defoliants, and by genocide, by the [deeds] of numerous lieutenant Calleys who had [heroically] annihilated to a head all the residents of numerous Son My's, young and old. In this connection one can only say this: God save South West Asia from the destiny of South East Asia where the tragic consequences of the U.S. aggression are being observed by the world up to this day in most dramatic and tragic manifestations.

As is seen from Carter's speech which, judging by everything, Washington regards as a programmatic one, the U.S. administration decided to take a whole number of unilateral measures aimed at curtailing trade-economic, scientific and cultural relations with the Soviet Union. He confirmed his decision to defer ratification of the SALT II treaty and announced a reduction in the export of a number of commodities, including grain, to the Soviet Union.

Those measures, borrowed from the cold-war arsenal, constitute a flagrant violation by the United States of its commitments in relations with the USSR, and confirm that the U.S. administration disregards the interests of positive development of Soviet-U.S. cooperation.

We shall not dwell in detail on what is known to the whole world ever since the very first years of the existence of Soviet power. Attempts at exerting pressure on the Soviet Union have never brought success to anyone in the past and they will not bring success in future either. But we want to emphasize another not unimportant aspect of the matter: Intending to exert pressure on the Soviet Union, Washington proceeds from absolutely false premises. There is every indication that the stiff conservative thinking of the U.S. "Sovietologists" is unalbe to abstract itself from the categories of the distant past. They cannot get it for example that the Soviet Union nowadays is not the poverty-ridden tsarist Russia and not a young republic which suffers from economic dislocation after the World War and the Civil War but is a great and mighty power.

Take, for example, the question of grain. Like any trade deal, the grain deal between the USSR and the USA is a mutually advantageous transaction. Purchasing grain for forage (direct food requirements for grain have long been already fully satisfied in the Soviet Union), the USSR proceeded from an understanding that such a deal will be of benefit both to the Soviet side and to the U.S. farmers.

Summing everything up, one can say that there is not even a touch of common sense in many of theses of President Carter's televised addressed. On the contrary, manifest in a number of the theses is an outrage on common sense, outrage caused by the interests of the military-industrial complex, U.S. monopolies' expansion in the developing countries and U.S. unfounded pretensions to world hegemony.

In our view, such "practical measures" as the step-up of deliveries of arms to military units which are brought to Afghanistan's territory by U.S. special services, the increase in military aid to Pakistan, Washington's and Beijing's cooperation with regard to South West Asia, and other measures about which the President's advisers spoke at a briefing for journalists in the development of Carter's theses after his televised address, will only complicate the situation in that part of the world since those measures are fraught with highly dangerous consequences.

The only right way to a real normalization of the situation in the Middle East is through renunciation of imperialist interference in the affairs of the countries of the area, through genuine respect for the sovereignty of those countries and respect for the national interests of the peoples inhabiting them. This is what is required by common sense.

U.S. PREPARING FOR DIRECT SUPPORT OF AFGHAN REBELS

LD041606 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1507 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[The United States Is Helping the Rebels"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 4, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: The United States is continuing to whip up an anti-Afghan campaign and military psychosis, and at the same time is preparing the ground for activization of direct support for the Afghan rebels, who are on Pakistani territory and in Afghanistan itself. As it appears from official statements made by State Department representatives, U.S. President Carter is currently examining "different variants" of military aid to Pakistan, including the lifting of the embargo on military supplies to Islamabad imposed by the U.S. Congress and the sale of American weapons to it via third countries, and in particular Egypt and China, as well as the possible "weakening of U.S. efforts" in the matter of limiting the proliferation of nuclear weaponry.

This far from complete list of "variants" shows that Washington is making urgent efforts to legalize, under any pretext whatsoever, the concentrated supply of weapons intended primarily for the Afghan rebels. This is precisely why Western politicians are striving to present the fraternal Soviet aid to Afghanistan as a "threat" to Pakistan and even Saudi Arabia and Oman. They are thus trying to deceive the public of Muslim countries and push them into anti-Afghan position.

In actual fact the real threat comes from the United States, with its NATO allies, who is now in a hurry to find ways and means of restoring, with the help of military power, its former supremacy and influence in this region, in order to hinder the changes that are occurring in Muslim countries, changes which are unfavorable to imperialism.

Speaking of renewed arms deliveries to Pakistan, the American press does not hide the fact that these arms are bound to fall into the hands of Afghan rebels based in Pakistan. It is precisely about such arms deliveries to Afghan rebels that U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown will have talks in Beijing, where he is flying today on an official visit. The same aim is being pursued by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who announced on Thursday his intention to visit Saudi Arabia, Oman, Turkey, Pakistan and other countries, allegedly to "sort out" the situation on the spot, but in substance, as he admitted himself, to find out what support these countries can give to Western plans.

In other words, the United States, with its allies in NATO and Beijing, is trying to involve Muslim and other countries in its provocative imperialist plans, mislead their peoples, scare them with the mythical "Soviet threat" and use this as a cover for saddling this region with orders and regimes acceptable to imperialism.

Citation of Press

LD041656 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 4, TASS--The United States intends to sharply increase arms deliveries to the Afghan counter-revolutionary insurgents and also to Pakistan who has given the insurgents shelter and the possibility to carry out subversive activities from its territory.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that the U.S. President and his closest assistants are vigorously studying the possibility of providing through Pakistan arms to the Afghan insurgents who are conducting military operations against the Government of Afghanistan. The paper says further that besides small arms and ammunition, the insurgents will be able to get from Washington through Pakistan new types of arms, including antiaircraft missiles.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL stresses that the arms and equipment that may be sold to Pakistan will easily fall into the hands of the Afghan insurgents who are now on the territory of Pakistan.

The United States plans not only to drastically increase arms deliveries to counter-revolutionaries, but also to envigorate the programmes of their military training. The American press reported the direct participation of CIA instructors in the training of insurgents, in the handling of arms and also in methods of organising terrorist activities and acts of subversion. This training is carried out at twelve special camps in Pakistan located near the Afghan border.

It is by no means a chance, as reported by UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, that one of the major leaders of the insurgents is now in the United States. The purpose of the visit across the ocean is to secure further U.S. support in obtaining multilateral military assistance.

The United States is drawing into its unseemly plans concerning Afghanistan also other countries, in particular, Egypt and China, which eagerly offer their services. The Boston GLOBE writes that the secret programme of arming Afghan insurgents, that is being planned in Washington, provides for the participation of Egypt, which will provide them with anti-aircraft and antitank missiles, and China, which could supply machineguns, mortars and landmines. In the paper's opinion, Egypt will readily agree to such an American proposal in the hope of getting in exchange modern American weapons. There is no doubt that the reaction from Beijing will be positive, the Boston GLOBE continues. Following its aggressive, great-power course in Southeast Asia, China is long engaged in intrigues against Afghanistan.

During a trip to Pakistan by a Chinese military delegation, its head, the Commander of the PRC Air Force Zhang Tingfa, confirmed Beijing's intention to continue supplying the Afghan insurgents with arms and also to train from among them sabotage groups both in Pakistan and in China.

Showing the true causes of the anti-Afghan intrigues of the United States, the American press writes that they reflect far-reaching plans of expanding Washington's military presence in southern Asia and the Persian Gulf area. The DAILY WORLD points out that the loss of U.S. positions in Iran forces Washington to resort to all sorts of ventures in order to prevent further undesirable changes in the region.

## Support of 'Armed Groupings'

LD042026 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

["Who Directs the Aggression Against Afghanistan?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, January 4, TASS--The United States is interfering on a large scale in Afghanistan's internal affairs by supporting the armed groupings invading the country and fighting against its legitimate government, writes journalist Conrad Ege in an article published in the COUNTERSPY journal.

Explaining the motives of this Washington policy, he points out that this mountainous country borders on Iran, the Soviet Union, China, Pakistan and India. And although it has no sea outlet, it is of great strategic significance and is a knot of many factors and diverse interests of the USA.

After, C. Ege goes on to write, a blow had been dealt to the American interests in Iran, and CENTO had ceased to exist, the U.S. administration showed great sensitivity to the Middle East and South Asia. For the USA it would be convenient to have a friendly government in Afghanistan. In addition Afghanistan would be an ideal place for the deployment of tracking stations for spying on the Soviet Union. It would be, of course, an illusion to think, the article says, that the USA adheres to the "Hands off Afghanistan" principle.

The reports that have recently appeared in the press testify to the contrary--that the CIA is directly involved in the training of armed detachments in camps in Pakistan and maintains contacts with them in Afghanistan. U.S. intelligence agents, the author points out, are now highly active in the area of the Afghan-Pakistani border, using in paticular, as a cover the Drug Enforcement Agency and the U.S. Asian fund organization. C. Ege describes as highly hypocritical the claims by the official representatives of the U.S. State Department that the USA allegedly does not interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

The author of the article writes that two leaders of the armed detachments operating from Pakistan's territory are in fact U.S. citizens. One of them visited the U.S. State Department in Washington early in March this year on the eve of the counterrevolutionary action in Afghanistan's town of Herat. He had long talks with R. Lorton, who is "in charge of Afghanistan", other State Department officials as well as representatives of Senators F. Church and J. Javits.

There is no doubt, said the article, that in the camps in Pakistan's territory are the strongpoints of the forces, which are allowed to freely cross the border of Afghanistan. They are undergoing training in these camps. It is precisely from Pakistan's territory that most of the attacks are launched, the author writes.

C. Ege also points to the active support of these forces by the Chinese. He also quotes a report in the MACLEANS CANADA magazine as saying that agents of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency had discovered the presence of Chinese in Pakistan near the border with Afghanistan. Thus, says the article, one of the most dangerous and carefully protected secrets of Pakistan was uncovered: the presence in its territory of officers and instructors of the Chinese Army, who trained and equipped military detachments acting against Afghanistan. The author recalls that a high-ranking Chinese military delegation led by Commander of the Chinese Airforce Zhang Tingfa visited the area of the Pakistani-Afghan border in the spring of 1979. He also quotes a report from the Japanese press saying that camps for the training of the forces of aggression against Afghanistan have also been set up in Chinese Xinjiang.

CARTER ORDERS SPEED UP IN ARMS DELIVERIES TO PAKISTAN

LD052216 Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 5, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter has ordered to speed up American arms deliveries worth 150 million dollars to Pakistan. According to press reports, the U.S. administration also intends to conduct urgent consultations with Congress with a view to lifting certain restrictions on military aid to Pakistan. F. Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and C. Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that they will support a special bill to this effect.

According to the newspaper Washington STAR, the matter involves deliveries to Pakistan of A-7 combat planes, M-60 tanks, artillery guns and missiles. According to the New York TIMES, the U.S. administration is also planning to intensify support to those forces which carry out armed incursions to Afghanistan from Pakistan territory.

Delhi, January 5, TASS--The American plans of re-arming Pakistan give rise to indignation of the Indian public. Washington's decision to deliver additional most advanced armaments worth 150 million dollars to Pakistan is spearheaded against the national interests and security of India, writes the newspaper FINANCIAL EXPRESS. The newspaper demands cancellation of President J. Carter's decision and urges to express the most resolute protest to Washington over its plans to arm Pakistan.

Request for Lists

LD051216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A Pentagon spokesman has stated that the United States is speeding up supplies of American arms, including air-to-air missiles, anti-tank guided projectiles, communication facilities and spare parts for military equipment, to Pakistan. It has also been suggested to Pakistan that it provide lists of arms to be supplied from the United States.

U.S. 'PUBLIC FIGURES' CRITICIZE CARTER ON IRANIAN ISSUE

LD042140 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 4, TASS--Washington's dangerous course with regard to Iran gives rise to criticism in the United States. The prominent U.S. religious and public figure William Coffin said after his trip to Tehran that the United States had been long supporting the tyranny of the shah regime. The Americans helped the hated shah build prisons, train gendarmerie and army and are now tasting the bitter fruits of this policy.

John Thorne, well-known California lawyer, who visited Iran, told a press conference that the American hostages in Tehran would have been quickly released if President J. Carter had not been primarily concerned over saving his personal image in the present situation.

American political observers also point out that President Carter is using the American-Iranian crisis to strengthen his position in the election campaign.

NAVAL BUILDUP AGAINST IRAN CONTINUES; 'SQUADRON' OF SHIPS DEPARTS

LD042156 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 4, TASS--As a spokesman for the Pentagon said, a squadron of six U.S. naval ships is today leaving the San Diego naval base (California) for the Western part of the Pacific. This group includes aircraft carrier Okinawa , amphibious landing ships Alamo, San Bernardina, Mobile, Anchorage and Cleveland . On board these ships, according to the press reports, are several thousand marines.

The atomic missile cruiser Long Beach will start on a cruise to the ocean on Monday following the squadron.

Observers directly link the dispatch of the group of U.S. naval ships to the western Pacific with the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations.

The Pentagon, which has taken course for intimidating Iran with "muscle flexing", has concentrated near that country the biggest naval armada since the Second World War. Taking part in the operation being prepared against Iran are the Kitty Hawk, Midway, Forrestal, Coral Sea and Nimitz aircraft carriers. As the Pentagon spokesman said, (?said,) the USA had received a favourable answer from some Middle East and North African countries as regards the use of their bases for the dispatch of a U.S. invasion force.

He also made it clear that Somalia, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Kenya will again soon be visited by U.S. military representatives, this time for a specific inspection of bases and other military installations.

Assistant U.S. Secretary of State M. Nimetz is today leaving for Turkey for talks on a further use of the U.S. military bases in that country's territory.

Along with drawing up plans of direct military intervention of Iran, the USA, according to press reports, is intensifying in that country secret subversive operations. Disclosing the underlying reasons of these foul operations, the TIME magazine writes that the possibility is not excluded of staging a military coup led by officers, who in the past had expressed their loyalty to the shah and are now bemoaning the old order. The possibility is examined of instigating clashes between the forces supporting Ayatollah Khomeyni and the richest and medium sections of urban population, who can put up effective opposition. The weekly also points out that some Washington's architects of policy are developing the idea of encouraging separatism in Iran.

Press Reports

LD071016 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 6, TASS--The United States, that has concentrated near the shores of Iran the biggest naval force since the times of the Second World War, is continuing increasing its strength. The nuclear-powered attack aircraft carrier "Nimitz" is on its way to join the warships that are prepared for operations against Iran, news agencies report. About 100 military aircraft can be based on the "Nimitz" aircraft carrier. It is accompanied by two nuclear-powered cruisers. A squadron of six U.S. warships has been sent to the Western part of the Pacific.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes in this connection that the naval forces of the USA practically depleted their units in the Pacific in order to send two units of warships into the Arabian Sea.

Acting head of the Palestinian news bureau in Washington Hatim al-Husayni, writing in the U.S. press, exposed the United States criminal designs against the peoples of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area. The masterminds of the foreign policy and strategists of the United States, he writes in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, are interested in the area from the viewpoint of its strategic significance, its oil and markets, in other words, they view the region in the light of U.S. interests which, in Washington's opinion, need to be "protected" by the military strength of the USA. This course is combined with premeditated ignoring of the aspirations of millioned [as received] masses. Such views on the Middle East, Hatim al-Husseini writes, attest to the great power neocolonialist policy of Washington.

Anti-Iranian hysteria is being stirred up in the USA. Hooligan gatherings are held in many cities. Their participants demand "drawing Iranians' blood". In some places, fanaticists go further than mere talk. Thus, bodies of two Iranians were discovered in a deserted apartment in San Diego. Criminals tied their victims, stopped up their mouths and killed them with shots in the backs of their heads.

## Criticism of 'Armada'

LD062226 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, 6 January, (TASS)--The United States, which has concentrated the largest naval armada since World War II off the coast of Iran, is continuing to increase its size. According to news agency reports the nuclear aircraft carrier [atomnyy udarnyy avianosets] Nimitz, on which about 100 military planes can be based, will join the warships which are ready for action against Iran. It is being accompanied by two nuclear cruisers [atomnyy kreyser]. A squadron of six American warships has been dispatched to the western part of the Pacific.

In this connection the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that "U.S. naval forces have practically bled their detachments in the Pacific white in order to send two detachments of warships to the Arabian Sea."

Hatim al-Husayni, acting head of the Palestinian Information Bureau in Washington, has written in the American press to unmask the criminal intrigues of the United States concerning the peoples of the Near East and the Persian Gulf area. The U.S. foreign policy makers and strategists, he writes in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, regard this area from the viewpoint of its strategic significance, of its oil and consumer markets. In other words, from the viewpoint of American interests, which, in Washington's opinion, need "defending" with the help of the military might of the United States. This policy is accompanied by deliberately ignoring the hopes of millions of the popular masses. Such attitudes toward the Near East, H. al-Husayni notes, show the great power and neocolonialist policy of Washington.

Anti-Iranian hysteria is growing in the United States. Gatherings of hooligans are being held in many towns, where the participants demand a "blood-letting of Iranians." Here and there fanatics pass from words to deeds. For instance, the corpses of two Iranians were found in an empty apartment in San Diego. The criminals had bound and gagged their victims and shot them in the temple.

## NATO ALLIES 'PRESSURED' TO MOVE AGAINST IRAN

LD042252 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] London, January 4, TASS--Acting through its lobby in European countries, the United States is putting pressure on its NATO allies to involve them into punitive actions against Iran. A letter, sent by Conservative MP J. Wilkinson to Douglas Hurd, Britain's minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, is very symptomatic in this respect. J. Wilkinson demanded, in particular, that the plans be examined of deploying the permanent naval forces of Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands in the northern regions of the Indian Ocean. The letter points out that the contingent should be in charge of ensuring the sea lanes from the Persian Gulf and imposing political influence on the coastal states.

T. Morris, secretary of the parliamentary committee of the Conservative Party for foreign affairs, said in his turn that it is necessary to expand NATO to the size of a global alliance and immediately set up the West's [words indistinct].

'FALSE PROPAGANDA' SPREAD ON SOVIET DANGER TO IRAN

NC041250 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 3 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Intensified U.S. military preparations near Iran have been accompanied by false propaganda regarding mythical Soviet danger to Iran. The meeting of representatives of six Western countries on 31 December in London, a special NATO meeting held in Brussels on 1 Jan and the latest statements by U.S. Presidential National Security Adviser Brzezinski, prove this point. Brzezinski has once again repeated his famous thesis of hegemonistic policies. To encourage this propaganda tumult, he attempted in vain to pretend that a serious Soviet danger threatens Iran. However, such baseless allegations only prove that the U.S. Government is trying to distract everyone's attention from its own policies based on crude pressure, blackmail and interference in Iran's internal affairs and also from the real danger of U.S. military aggression on Iranian soil.

U.S. ALLEGEDLY 'ACTIVATING AGENTS' IN IRAN

NC041251 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 3 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The United States is activating its agents in Iran. With reference to attacks by pro-U.S. agents, the Iranian public prosecutor has urged that everyone guard against the influence of counterrevolutionaries and the corrupt among the ranks of Iranian revolutionaries. Regarding the U.S. propaganda tumult raised over the presence of limited Soviet military forces in Afghanistan, local observers ask whether it would not be better for the United States to consider ending its threats against Iran before (pointing) at others.

INDIAN WEEKLY ACCUSES CIA OF 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES' IN IRAN

LD042018 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 4, TASS--The U.S. Government is now less concerned about the fate of the American hostages at the embassy in Tehran than by the possible revelation of documents proving the CIA's subversive actions in Iran, writes the Indian weekly BLITZ. These documents, that are now being studied by the Iranian authorities, the weekly notes, show that from the very first days of the creation of the Islamic Republic, the CIA, with the knowledge of the U.S. State Department, had established a close contact with Iranian political and religious figures with the aim of forming a pro-American front against Khomeyni.

The CIA agents paid special attention to subversive activities in the Iranian Armed Forces which in accordance with Washington's plan were to spearhead the counter-revolution. The CIA maintained close contact also with such extremist Iranian groupings as Forqan that were used for assassinating undesirable leaders and provoking clashes and mutinies.

It is also clear from these documents, BLITZ writes, that the CIA was involved in the murder of the former Chief of Iran's General Staff General Qarani whom the Americans at first evidently had tried to use in organising an anti-Khomeyni state coup. CIA agents are also suspected of poisoning Ayatollah Taleqhani, the weekly notes.

DAVID BRINKLEY COMMENTARY ON SOVIET THREAT TO IRAN ATTACKED

LD042130 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 4, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

David Brinkley, observer of the major American NBC radio and television company had probably long racked his brains over how to make the present Iranian leadership forget the crimes committed by the former shah and his patrons overseas against the Iranian people, so that it should give up its anti-imperialist course and surrender to Washington. And suddenly it dawned on him why not to use with this aim in view the latest developments in Afghanistan and have recourse in this connection to the old "Soviet menace" myth?

Mr Brinkley took up the matter zealously and NBC broadcast the commentary concocted by him. If Ayatollah Khomeyni looks to the East, he declares, he will see Iran's true enemy. It is neither the shah nor the United States, it is the Soviet Union, Mr Brinkley alleges.

Mr Brinkley does not care at all that in fact the Soviet Union is giving aid to Afghanistan in repelling foreign aggression against it at the persistent request of Afghanistan's Government in full conformity with Article 51 of the UN Charter. He does not care either that this aid, as has been repeatedly stressed by the Soviet side, is not directed against any of the countries neighbouring on Afghanistan, with which the USSR is interested to maintain normal friendly relations.

While disregarding all this, Mr Brinkley is doing his utmost to intimidate Iran with the nonexistent "Soviet menace" and divert attention from the quite real menace from the United States. This is frankly speaking, an unrewarding task.

It is not the Soviet Union, but the United States that calls for imposing an economic blockade on Iran to strangle the Iranian revolution with the [word indistinct] and of hunger. It is not the Soviet Union but Washington, which has sent a whole armada of warships with aircraft to the shores of Iran threatening to take punitive actions, if Iran does not meet the ultimatum on the United States. It is not the Soviet Union but the Pentagon which is seeking in that area sites for its bases, which as Middletone, military [words indistinct] the New York TIMES said, will serve as a bridgehead for U.S. intervention if necessary.

David Brinkley calls in his commentary on the Iranian leaders to forget about the shah, who, as he puts it, is a thing of the past. But how can the Iranians forget about the tyranny of the shah, who is directly responsible for the murder of thousands of Iranian patriots fighting against his despotic regime, which turned the country into preserve of U.S. monopolies, into a "gendarme" of the United States in the Middle East? Calling to forget the shah's crimes, the observer would like to bury into oblivion also the guilt of the American politicians, who had placed him in power and with his aid plundered Iran's natural resources, in the first place oil, and those who patronized over the shah after his flight from the country, and now use in their own selfish interests tens of billions of dollars plundered and taken by the shah to the West.

Mr Brinkley would like to make the Iranians forget all about it. These are futile efforts. It can be said in advance that nothing will come of it. The peoples, including the Iranian people, have a good memory.

BROWN LEAVES FOR BEIJING TO DISCUSS 'WIDE RANGE OF QUESTIONS'

LD042334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1852 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, 4 January, TASS--U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown left on an official visit to China today at the head of a military delegation. In the course of this, the first visit by the Pentagon's chief to Beijing, which will last from 5 to 13 January, he will hold talks with the Chinese leaders. On his return trip to the United States he will make a 2-day stop in Japan.

U.S. official circles attach great importance to this trip which represents the U.S. administration's next move in the so-called "Chinese card" game. The contents of H. Brown's forthcoming talks in Beijing were discussed at a National Security Council session chaired by President J. Carter.

At a press conference an official Pentagon spokesman said that H. Brown will discuss a wide range of questions in Beijing, including events in Afghanistan. In his words, "the Afghan question would influence Brown's entire visit to China."

In this connection, observers point out that the main aim of this visit is to use China in accelerating military support to the belligerent rebels on Afghan territory. This support, which is forthcoming from the Chinese and the United States "will most likely be strengthened" states the New York DAILY NEWS. The Washington POST notes that China "is supplying firearms to groups of insurgents in Afghanistan."

According to reports in the New York TIMES the U.S. administration has already adopted a decision to provide "additional assistance" for the gang of Afghan counterrevolutionaries based in Pakistan.

Paris, 4 January, TASS--LE MATIN points out that in the course of H. Brown's visit to Beijing the United States will undoubtedly urge China to increase military support for Pakistan and the Afghan opposition gangs. LE FIGARO does not exclude a military rapprochement between the United States and China and their forming "joint strategic aims."

COMMENTARY ON 'UNOFFICIAL ALLIANCE' BETWEEN U.S., PRC

LD041624 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

["Washington's 'China Card' and Beijing's 'American Card'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 4, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Bokhonko writes:

The more setbacks are suffered by the United States' imperialist hegemonistic policy in different regions of the world the more often Washington turns its eyes in the direction of Beijing. Western press reports indicate that in connection with the growth of anti-imperialist sentiments in the Middle East and the failure of imperialist plans with regard to Afghanistan, the United States seems increasingly inclined to establish close military ties with China. The strengthening of U.S.-Chinese "unofficial alliance," as it is called by the Western press, especially in the military field, will in the opinion of the English newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH be discussed during U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown's visit to Beijing which is beginning tomorrow.

The Japanese press says that during Harold Brown's talks with the Chinese leaders the two sides will discuss--apart from the military-political situation in the world, especially in South East Asia, Iran and Afghanistan--American shipments of equipment and technology to China. This equipment may be used for military purposes and includes computers, communications satellites and nuclear technology. According to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, Washington has found it "advisable" to sell American military equipment to China.

True, the United States prefers--because of some considerations--not to sell for the time being arms directly to China but do so through its NATO allies. But this does not lessen in any way the militaristic character of the Washington-Beijing axis which is taking shape. People in the USA believe, not without reasons, that Beijing's anti-Sovietism and its betrayal of the interests of the developing countries may be used as a sufficient "guarantee" for using China in the interests of Washington's global struggle against socialism and the liberation movement of the peoples.

In fact it is now hard to find any question in international politics in which China would not team up with the imperialist powers of the West. The Beijing leadership, for instance, openly welcomes the United States' policy of the arms race. It wants the USA to give up the Salt II treaty and supports deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the increased military presence of the USA in the Indian Ocean contrary to the resolutions of the UNC, OAU and the non-aligned movement. What is more, says the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI, China has passed over from flirting with the developing countries to openly supporting the United States' policy in regard to Iran, Afghanistan and other Near and Middle Eastern states.

At a time when the United States is actively playing the "China card," which is evidenced also by Harold Brown's visit, Beijing, for its part, is not against playing the "American card" in its hegemonistic interests. Seeking access to the NATO arsenal and American military technology, China is trying hard to strengthen its war machine as much as possible. Considering China's expansionist policy in South East Asia, it is not hard to guess against whom it intends to use arms received from the West. It is well known that China's aggressiveness toward many countries in South and Southeast Asia has increased considerably of late. The Chinese military continues to brandish arms on the frontier with Vietnam. The Chinese are suspiciously active in districts bordering on Laos. China continues supplying arms to the remanents of Pol Pot's gangs who have found refuge in the districts of Thailand bordering on Kampuchea. The arms supplies by Beijing to Pakistan are then used by Afghan rebels. Moreover, Beijing has not abandoned its claims to 3 million square kilometres of territory of neighbouring states. It is precisely for these expansionist aims that the Maoists are supporting gangs of secessionists in India and send their agents into Indonesia and other Asian countries. Only politically short-sighted people can now believe that China whom no one threatens anywhere needs Western arms allegedly for "defence."

In these conditions, the "unofficial alliance" between the USA and China is assuming the character of a conspiracy which is spearheaded against Asian states, against peace and security of the peoples and represents a destabilizing factor for the international situation in general.

ZORIN VIEWS U.S. DOUBLE STANDARD IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

ID060432 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Jan 80 ID

[Valentine Zorin commentary]

[Text] Today I would like to dwell on one problem which to my mind lies at the root of many U.S. foreign policy setbacks. I have in mind the ebbing international prestige of the United States which I think is much below what most patriotic Americans would like it to be. I think the root cause of this problem is the traditional double standard which is applied by Washington to such really important things as international law, moral standards and relations with other nations. Being very touchy about U.S. interests and prestige, Washington officials have a disconcerting habit of not taking seriously the interests and feelings of other countries. They may, for example, lecture sovereign countries on how they should respect human rights and democratic freedoms while often irgnoring some of the fundamental rights of American citizens. My listeners can easily imagine, for example, the impact on international public opinion of the news about the Ku Klux Lan outrage in Greensboro some weeks ago in which the racists were able to get away with their crimes. And all this time Washington has kept telling the world about high moral principles and rights of an individual.

Another striking example of Washington's double standards is its attitude to international law. On 12 December the U.S. media were concentrating, just like before, on the plight of the 50 American Embassy staff detained in Tehran. The papers and television kept foaming about Iran violating a major rule of international law which provides for immunity and safety of foreign diplomatic missions and their staffs. There was a much more restrained response in the media to an incident that had occurred on the previous day in New York. That incident was a bomb attack on the Soviet United Nations Mission in New York which caused some very serious damage and the loss of human life. The attack was reported in subdued and matter-of-fact terms and without any lofty rhetoric about the need to protect the involable principles of international law. And the media went on foaming about the seizure of U.S. hostages in Tehran just as before and not a word was said about the very same rules of international law being violated within the United States. I think this is very unfortunate because if the administration and bosses of the media had not been blinded by their own habitual double standards, they would certainly have plenty of food for thought. Having expressed their formal regret over the bomb explosion at the Soviet United Nations Mission, the American authorities decided to pretend that they just cannot trace the culprits. This is despite the fact that both the authorities and the media know only too well who was behind that blast.

I say so because over the past few years there's been a whole number of terrorist acts on offices and missions of the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries in the United States. I may be interesting to some of my listeners to recall that none of the terrorists who planted bombs, fired into foreign diplomatic missions from rooftops and insulted foreign diplomats have been brought to justice the way they should be, if they have been at all. This demonstratively passive stand by the American authorities who just apologize, not lifting a finger to nab the terrorists, can only foster fresh terrorist attacks. I think there is no denying the fact that the terrorist attacks on the Cuban and Soviet United Nations missions in New York and the problem of U.S. hostages in Tehran belong in the same category of international legal problems, but if this is so how can one account for the strikingly different response by the American authorities and the media to these events? I think such obvious double standards can only cast a shadow on the U.S. moral stand on the events in Tehran and damage American international prestige. So let us try and continue this line of reasoning and look at the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in some historical retrospect. To begin with, there is no denying the fact that the seizure of a foreign embassy and its staff violates a basic provision of international law.

But there is another and no less important provision in that law which bans interference in other countries' internal affairs. While paying lip service to international law some American officials seem to have (?flatly) forgotten certain events that took place in the early 1950's. Now these events have a direct bearing on the current crisis in American-Iranian relations and I would like to recall them in brief. We all know that for a long span of time in the past Iran had practically a colonial status. Its main natural asset, oil, was controlled by British and American companies which manipulated Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlevi as their obedient pawn. Then prime minister of Iran, the prominent political figure, Dr Mohammad Mossadeq, had nationalized the oil industry in a bid to end foreign company domination, his reforms had run into bitter opposition from the shah and there was an open clash between them. The government of Dr Mossadeq had the support of broad sections of the people of Iran and in August of 1953 Shah Reza Pahlevi had fled secretly from Tehran on board his personal aircraft and settled in Rome. But he was able to return to Tehran after some time. He was restored in power in a special secret operation which was accomplished by the American Central Intelligence Agency. Since then much evidence has come to light about this operation. Some time ago, for example, the Los Angeles TIMES published an interview with a former head of the network of CIA agents in the Middle East, a Mr Roosevelt. In his interview this high-ranking CIA officer gave some details of the operation which was code-named Ajax.

Its objective was to topple the government of Prime Minister Mossadeq in Iran and restore the rule of the shah. The operation was authorized by President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. It was conducted under the personal guidance of the state secretary's brother, Allen Dulles, who was then the CIA director. So the question really is: How can one reconcile with international law engineering a coup in a sovereign country which was what the CIA did in Iran in 1953? The answer to this question is quite clear. So having sown the wind in Iran in those years the Americans are now reaping the whirlwind. This being so, who can take seriously their rhetoric in defense of international law? In recent times there have been numerous exposures in the media--which were never officially denied--revealing close links of the shah with the CIA. We know now that there were U.S. instructors in the shah's secret police, SAVAK. Even the torture cells of SAVAK were equipped by the CIA. And here again the question is: How can one reconcile this with international law? This is what I have in mind when I speak of the double standards which lend no weight to current American calls to respect international law. The United States recalls this law when its own interests are at stake and clean forgets about it when the interests of other nations clash with its own. I could mention a whole number of examples of these double standards in U.S. foreign policy. Quite recently President Carter blamed the USSR and other socialist countries for allegedly obstructing food relief to Kampuchea. Right after that papers in different countries carried accounts of international relief experts who visited Kampuchea and who saw no Soviet interference to international relief. They also confirmed the fact that the Soviet Union itself was providing large amounts of such relief to the people of Kampuchea. It finally turned out that President Carter had based his statements and accusations on some misinformation supplied by the CIA and it is really regrettable that the White House had failed to muster enough courage and publicly admit its mistake.

Now this apparent forgetfulness makes it possible for the Washington leaders to lament the plight of the people of Kampuchea and act as if they personally had no part in producing this plight. But again there is no denying the fact that the tragedy of that people began with some absolutely unjustified massive U.S. air raids on Kampuchea which were authorized by President Carter's predecessor at the White House. This is admitted by Henry Kissinger in his recently published memoirs. So here again we see the same double standards which erode the American image in the world and which make a mockery out of Washington's calls to respect international law. I could go on and on with examples of this kind but I would like to draw the attention of our American listeners, who are now exposed to torrents of propaganda bordering on brainwash to one thing: The American public, justly concerned with the observance of international law and and moral principles, should demand it from their own leaders.

DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN ARRIVES IN BEIJING FOR TALKS

LD052126 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Beijing, January 5, TASS--U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown, heading a military delegation, arrived here today for an official visit. In the course of the first visit by the Pentagon chief to the PRC, to last from January 5 to 13, Harold Brown will conduct talks with the Chinese leadership, visit several units of armoured troops, airforce and navy of the Chinese Army. Observers indicate that one of the main purposes of the visit of the Pentagon chief is to discuss with the Beijing leaders a question of expanding support to the armed units which infiltrate from Pakistan to Afghanistan territory.

Tokyo, January 5, TASS--Commenting on Harold Brown's trip to Beijing, KYODO agency points out that the Chinese-American talks will become the first step towards establishing close military relations between the United States and China.

Remarks With Xu

LD071622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Andrey Ptashnikov and Vitaliy Sokolov]

[Summary] Official talks between Chinese leaders and Harold Brown begin in Beijing today. AP reports on the banquet held in Brown's honor yesterday and the speeches given by him and his Chinese host.

"I would add to this that in their speeches both leaders touched on certain international problems, in particular the events in Afghanistan. It should at once be stated that both sides' positions in this matter turned out to be identical. Brown and Xu Xiangqian came out with attacks on the Soviet Union for giving aid to Afghanistan. They were not interested in the least by the fact that the Soviet Union took this step at the request of the Afghan Government and also in accordance with the treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation between the two countries. Xu Xiangqian did not let slip the opportunity to say that the actions of the Soviet Union, if you please, threaten the independence and sovereignty of various countries in Asia and also peace in the region. The Chinese minister also came out in support of the U.S. decision to increase military aid to Pakistan. Well, as the speech by Xu Xiangqian indicated once again, Beijing is attempting to ply one of the leading roles in the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by Washington. There is nothing new in China's position. Its leaders remain true to their anti-Soviet course."

PRC JOINS WEST IN OPPOSING AFGHAN, OTHER LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

LD041640 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1516 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

["From a Position of Hostility"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 4, TASS--TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The Chinese propaganda machine has launched a noisy campaign aimed at denigrating revolutionary Afghanistan, slandering the aims and tasks of the April revolution in that country and distorting and discrediting the international aid being given to the Afghan people by the Soviet Union.

Beijing's fury has been aroused by the fact that the plans of both the Chinese hegemonists and American imperialists to reverse the historic process in this country have been destroyed.

As is known, from the first days of the victory of the April revolution, Beijing allied itself with the actions of the reactionary forces who are making attempts to interfere with the carrying out of progressive socioeconomic transformations in Afghanistan, organizing armed actions against Democratic Afghanistan and undermining the people's democratic regime set up there.

Gangs of terrorists and subverseives from among Afghan counter-revolutionary elements underwent training in China and then moved into Afghanistan for subversive work. Chinese specialists in "guerrilla operations" also took part in training the gangs being moved into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] from Pakistan. Arms, equipment and other materials intended for subversive activity against the DRA were transported in a broad flow into Pakistan from Xinjiang along the Karokorum highway built by the Chinese.

Beijing's policy in relation to a country which has thrown off the feudal yoke is not accidental. The Beijing leaders have long since refrained from giving practical help to national liberation movements. What is more, having entered into an alliance with imperialism, they are doing virtually everything to slow down and suppress these movements. At the same time they are striving to deprive it of international support from other countries, and primiarly socialist countries.

How did the Chinese great Han chauvinists behave when the people of Bangladesh rose up to fight for national liberation? Beijing did not support this struggle. Moreover, it sharply increased supplies of weapons to the Pakistani reactionary leaders who were crushing the uprising of the Bangladesh people, and after the formation of the state of Bangladesh, it tried everything possible to impede this sovereign country from being accepted as a member of the United Nations. Here is yet another example. After joining together with the South African racists and the treacherous organizations of the Angolan National Liberation Front and the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola, it tried to impede the national liberation of the Angolan people. Beijing supports to this day both internal and external reaction, speaking out against the democratic Government of Angola. Doesn't Beijing's support of forces fighting against socialist Ethiopia testify to betrayal of the national liberation movements? This list could be continued.

All of this confirms the fact that the Chinese leaders have become the active accomplices and allies of imperialistic and reactionary forces in the struggle against the national liberation movements. Beijing's hostile and treacherous position with regard to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is convincing proof of this.

KARMAL STATEMENT ON AFGHAN GENERAL AMNESTY REPORTED

LD041418 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 4, TASS--The local press circulated the text of the statement on a general amnesty for political prisoners. The statement was made by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), chairman of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the DRA, in connection with the 15th anniversary of the founding of the party. The statement emphasizes that Hafizollah Amin had imprisoned thousands of members of the PDPA, workers, peasants, intellectuals and clergy who had come out against tyranny and despotism. After bringing various groundless charges against them, and atrocious tortures, Amin had ordered to shoot them to death in groups, had created a stifling atmosphere of terror in the country, and had practically turned the country into a huge dungeon.

Babrak Karmal pointed out that the Government of the DRA through mass media is to bring to the knowledge of the Afghan citizens and the world public the names of tens of thousands of prisoners, the atrocious doings by Amin and his clique, and the methods of tortures to which they had resorted.

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the PDPA, allow me on behalf of the party's Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council to announce a general amnesty for political prisoners irrespective of their class affiliation, religion, language, clan, nationality, and ideology. Babrak Karmal emphasized that with the exception of a small number of criminals from among Amin's gang, no one will be imprisoned without a sentence of the legitimate court. The criminals will face trial by the people.

A date for the release of political prisoners to be freed in accordance with the amnesty is to be determined shortly, according to Babrak Karmal. It will be announced over the radio and in the press. In conclusion Babrak Karmal expressed the hope that the country's national-democratic forces will work in a united broad front in the name of complete eradication of the consequences of Amin's and his clique's crimes, for the good of the building of a new free and prosperous, independent Afghanistan.

Release of Political Prisoners

LD071138 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 7, TASS--Political prisoners who had been incarcerated in the period of the rule of Amin's and his henchmen's despotic regime are being released in keeping with the decree of the new leadership of the Democratic republic of Afghanistan.

Today since early in the morning thousands of people gathered outside the gate of Kabul's Pole-Charhi Prison in order to meet relatives and family members who have been languishing in that citadel. More than four thousand people have already been released in accordance with the amnesty decree.

KARMAL, TARAKI'S WIDOW CITED ON OVERTHROW OF AMIN

LD062215 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Farid Seyfulmulyukov, special radio and television correspondent, reports from Kabul:

Winter has come to Kabul, (?peaceful) and surprisingly sunny, and the ancient city is shining in bright colors.

New papers--THE TRUTH OF THE APRIL REVOLUTION [HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR] and the Kabul NEW TIMES--came out in the Afghan capital in the first days of January. There are photographs of the new leaders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the front pages. The papers have published the recent decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party [PDPA] of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Council, and Comrade Babrak Karmal's message to the people. The progressive public has been marking the 15th anniversary of the foundation of the PDPA, under the leadership of which the April revolution was carried out, in Kabul and other towns in the country. A solemn meeting has been held in Kabul. Veterans of the revolution, members of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and the new Government of Afghanistan, and activists of the party, warmly welcomed Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the country.

Babrak Karmal gave a high appraisal of the role of the PDPA in the life of the country. Being a true defender of the people's interests, he said, our party is fighting against imperialism and reaction, for the liquidation of the exploiting classes in society, and comes out for democracy, progress and social justice, for the implementation of social and national freedoms. Since the first days of the April revolution, American imperialism, the imperialist forces and the minions of their reactionary policy in the region have been resorting to inference, infiltrating their spies and agents and have vainly been trying to throw the national liberation movement of the Afghan people off its true path and to hinder Afghanistan's development. However, thanks to the party and the people, and the disinterested material and moral support of the Soviet Union, our country's true friend, a fighter for progress and liberty, and its fraternal assistance, the plots of Afghanistan's enemies outside have been liquidated.

Babrak Karmal condemned the recent statement by U.S. President Carter which, he said, amounts essentially to interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Among the thousands of prisoners of the Amin regime was Nur Mohammad Taraki's widow, Nur Bibi Taraki. In an interview with our correspondent she said: [begin Pashto recording, fading into Russian translation]

Nur Mohammad Taraki devoted 35 years of his life to the cause of serving the people. We lived in difficult conditions. We lived just as the whole Afghan people lived, in constant need, in the struggle for existence. King Zahir and his brother Daud cruelly oppressed the Afghan people, but among them were found people who did not fear the death and torture of the prisons. They created the PDPA which brought about the April revolution.

This revolution was received by the unfortunate people in our country with such joy and hope. (?Everywhere) the enemies behaved insidiously; they staged uprisings on Afghanistan's borders, created divisions in the ranks of our party and pushed up the ladder of power Hafizollah Amin, who pushed aside and put down persons who were devoted to the people and the revolution. With the help of (?tricks) and hypocrisy, they literally enmeshed Taraki, and last September carried out a treacherous coup and seized power. And now, when Afghanistan and the whole world knows the truth about Amin's bloody regime, U.S. President Carter calls this criminal the lawful Afghan president. The law for Amin and his parasites was terror and murder of Afghan revolutionaries.

I will never forget 28 December 1979. The Amin regime was overthrown. The fighters of the PDPA, who rebelled against the tyranny--the military, civilians--opened the gates of the prison at Pole Charkni; 2,000 prisoners walked to freedom. People with tears in their eyes embraced their liberators.

We all experienced much grief, Nur Bibi Taraki says, but we all rejoice at the new victory. We are proud that the April revolution continues. [end recording]

TASS Interview of Taraki's Widow

LD051352 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 5, TASS--It is only due to a lucky chance that I, my relatives and friends remained alive in the Kabul Pole Charkhi Prison, when the butcher of our people Amin and his flunkeys, who acted on the direct instruction of imperialist circles, put thousands upon thousands innocent people behind prison bars, a TASS correspondent has been told by 55 year-old Nur Bibi Taraki, widow of the first president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki. We, the prisoners, were insulted, beaten, subjected to humiliation. The decision of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Government of Afghanistan on the release of political prisoners brought freedom to many patriots of the country, who had fallen victim to enemies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This decision is only one of the exclusively important steps which are now undertaken by the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in order, resting upon the will and determination of the people, the assistance of our true Soviet friends, to preserve independence and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to multiply the gains of the April revolution.

When already released, I learned that in Washington, where some people would like to use the developments in Afghanistan in their self-interested political aims, elevated the butcher and traitor Amin, whose direct complicity in CIA's subversive inhuman designs gives no doubts, into the rank of "legitimate president" of Afghanistan. This is an insult upon the memory of my husband, Nur Mohammad Taraki, the first head of the free Afghan state who was villainously killed by the Amin clique. This is an insult upon the memory of all those fighters for the independence of our people, for realization of the ideals of the April revolution, who also fell victim to that bloody clique, which set the aim, acting in the interests of imperialism and reaction, to turn back the developments in Afghanistan.

Nur Mohammad Taraki gave up his life in the struggle for freedom and independence of his motherland. He repeatedly stressed that there are no methods which imperialism would not resort to in order to undermine the revolution of our people. The dirty hullabaloo of slander, now raised in the United States around the events in Afghanistan, reaffirms this once again.

AFGHAN EMBASSIES TO ISSUE VISAS TO FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

LD041626 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Afghanistan's Embassy here in Moscow said today that it had received instructions from its government to issue entry visas immediately to foreign journalists who wanted to cover events in Afghanistan. The consular division of the embassy reported (?that) Afghanistan's missions throughout the world were given the same instructions.

DRA'S SARWARI REAFFIRMS AFGHAN DETERMINATION TO DEFEND REVOLUTION

LD051342 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 5, TASS--TASS correspondents Yuriy Kornilov and Ravil Musin report:

The April revolution in Afghanistan has entered a new stage. The most important distinctive features of this stage are unprecedented cohesion of the whole people, the strengthening unity and the growing role of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the maintenance of revolutionary order in the country, creation of all necessary conditions so as after giving a worthy rebuff to external enemies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, routing their agents, to move confidently forward along the road projected by the revolution, the TASS correspondents have been told by Vice-President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Assadollah Sarwari.

Embarking upon solution of complicated objectives, advanced by the new stage of the revolution, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Afghan people as a whole resolutely turn down all attempts to exert pressure upon sovereign Afghanistan with the help of threats and slander, to make it give up independent policy, break its traditional friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. The assertions, now made in Washington and some other Western capitals that allegedly the Soviet Union "interferes into Afghanistan's internal affairs" are nothing but ill-intentioned lies.

Those who make such pronouncements cannot but know that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, having approached the USSR for aid, was guided by the provisions of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation of 1978, acted strictly in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the U.N. Charter. They should also know that making such a request our government expressed the will of the whole Afghan people who is fully determined to defend the gains of the revolution.

Imperialist and reactionary forces, and to be more precise--certain circles of the United States, Britain and some other countries--these are who really interfere into internal affairs of our country. They arm, train and finance bandit formations which are knocked together out of counterrevolutionaries of all hues and which commit from the territory of neighbouring Pakistan armed provocations against Afghanistan. The irrefutable data about subversive anti-Afghan activities of external enemies of our revolution are well known, and now we have new important information to this score. Facts also show that Beijing, emissaries of Saudi Arabia, Egypt are involved in forming anti-Afghan bandit gangs.

How against the background of these facts can one characterise the assertions of some high-placed Western leaders to the effect that they are "concerned at the problem of independence of Afghanistan?" This cannot be qualified otherwise but as lies and hypocrisy.

While preparing armed actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from outside, imperialism and its special services make attempts to undermine the April revolution from within, the patent testimony of this being anti-popular subversive activities of Amin and his clique. That was Amin, who, acting on the instruction from outside, carried out in the country mass unjustified repressions, created an atmosphere of terror, used measures of violence against innocent people, and therefore some of them changed over to the positions of enemies of the revolution. It was Amin who under the pretext of "struggle against disorders" brought down punitive measures upon peaceful Afghan districts and villages. An ad hoc commission, set up in our country, is yet to investigate all crimes committed by Amin and his flunkeys. But the main thing is quite clear already now: That butcher who was declared in Washington after his overthrow as "the genuine president of the country," acted in Afghanistan as an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The heavy, fortunately bygone page in our history shows once again: There are no crimes imperialism would not commit to stifle the revolution!

Letters and telegrams are streaming these days to the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council, the government from all parts of Afghanistan, with the population of provinces, towns and villages, working personnels of enterprises, military units, representatives of mass public organizations expressing full support for the leadership of the country, reaffirming the unbending determination to fight for realization of the ideals of the April revolution, said in conclusion Assadollah Sarwari. The strength of our revolution is in this support, in this determination. The whole Afghan people stands on guard of the gains of the revolution.

CORRESPONDENTS REPORT 'INSTIGATORY' BROADCASTS FROM PAKISTAN

LD060724 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

["PRAVDA Correspondent: Contrary to Schemings"--TASS headline--quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, January 6, TASS--"The Afghan capital has entered the new year with all signs of life returning to normalcy. Relaxation of tension is witnessed everywhere. The people feel calmer and more confident," write PRAVDA Kabul correspondents today. "Yes, life is returning to normalcy, the PRAVDA correspondents have been told by secretary of the Kabul City Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Nazmuddin. But we are hampered, greatly hampered," and he showed a leaflet, which was spread in the city by a Maoist grouping. In the leaflet a call is made for struggle against the new regime, attacks are made at the Soviet Union and its aid to Afghanistan.

The disquieting news, the dispatch says, comes from the southern and eastern frontiers of the country. Radio stations of imperialist intelligence services in the Pakistani towns of Peshawar and Quetta broadcast instigatory calls for intensification of armed interference into affairs of Afghanistan. From the same sources came a report that Washington has decided to increase the financing and arming of the emigrant scum. During the past week, it is broadcast from Peshawar, about 20,000 units of firearms and also a great quantity of ammunition were handed over by Americans alone to the centres where armed formations undergo training.

"Everything shows that our enemies are trying to continue a massive attack on the Afghan revolution TASS correspondents have been told by Minister of Education Anahita Raterzadeh. We see that interference and threats from abroad are intensifying..."

"Thus, the tendency for normalisation of the situation, the return of the Afghanis to peaceful life and work encounter attempts to destabilise the situation, to prevent the people from deciding their future themselves," the PRAVDA correspondents point out.

Aggression From Pakistan

LD062317 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2220 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

["A Springboard for Interference"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 January (TASS)--"Recently Peshawar has become known not so much as the transit point along the traditional trade route to Afghanistan but as the springboard for the preparation of imperialist aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. It has become the main base for the Afghan reaction which fled from the 1978 April revolution to Pakistan and which the U.S. forces and Beijing are using for subversive activities from without against the young republic." This is what PRAVDA correspondent Vladilen Baykov writes in a dispatch from Islamabad (Pakistan).

Noting that a whole number of subversive headquarters are based in Peshawar, the author singles out the districts of the town in which they are situated, reporting that these centers "openly disseminate literature in which they call for armed struggle against the DRA Government."

"The ringleaders of the emigre rabble," points out the author, "breathe malice and hatred about the popular power which deprived them of privileges based on the merciless exploitation of the Afghan people. M. Sibghatollah, leader of the "front," is a typical representative of this rabble. He is a wealthy feudal landowner. When his large estates were confiscated and given to landless peasants, he fled abroad. By false promises and also threats he induced several thousand of his fellow tribesmen to move from their homes of long standing.

"The enemy forces, thrown right out of Afghanistan, were given shelter here by international reaction, and large armed formations for intervention against the DRA were knocked together out of them."

V. Baykov reports further that their training proper is taking place in special camps set up on Pakistani territory--in the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and other regions adjoining the DRA borders. American, Chinese instructors and also officers from the Pakistani Army are in charge of the training.

These formations, stresses the author, do not experience shortages either in means or in weapons. An inexhaustible flow of money and arms is supplied from the United States, China and a number of Western countries.

Noting in conclusion that aggressive actions against the Afghan revolution carried out from Pakistani territory on a large scale have been noticeably stepped up in the past few days, the author writes: "The unfolding of imperialist aggression against the DRA from Pakistani territory increasingly involves Pakistan in a dangerous combination. Participation in adventures of this kind hardly corresponds to the interests of Pakistani people and principles of good neighborliness."

U.S., PRC Role

LD042146 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Test] Moscow, January 4, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Kharitonov writes:

Imperialists and their Beijing henchmen are in a fury. They cannot resign themselves to the fact that their intrigues against the new Afghanistan are sustaining a fiasco. International reaction in alliance with internal counterrevolution hoped that the April revolution of 1978 in Afghanistan will not hold out under the blows which they jointly dealt at it. Those forces cherished hopes that the people's power in that country will not withstand attacks from the outside by their armed formations. The forces of reaction in point of fact enjoyed an unlimited backing and assistance of the United States, Beijing leaders, and the governments of some other countries that lavishly supplied the bands of counterrevolutionaries with arms and money.

The territory of Pakistan where twelve camps for the training of bandits were set up was used as the main springboard for subversive anti-Afghan activity. From there whole armed formations were moved into Afghanistan.

Over there, in Pakistani territory, under the direction of the CIA, Chinese and Egyptian advisers as well as Pakistani servicemen, terrorists underwent training before an intrusion into Afghanistan. Over there in Pakistani territory they took shelter after the raids. In all, about five thousand saboteurs underwent training under the superivision of U.S. special services for subsequent actions in all the Afghan provinces bordering on Pakistan.

Bands of raiders from among counterrevolutionary scum were also trained in China and then via Pakistan were brought to Afghanistan.

Washington authorities discussed at the State Department with the leaders of counter-revolution plans and time of anti-government riots and actions, and armed intrusions into Afghan territory from Pakistan. In other words, it was a question of a widely planned external aggression against the Afghan revolution, of a system of activities to stifle the new power in Kabul, to destabilize the situation as a whole in the entire region.

Now that all those criminal plans have been frustrated, imperialist propaganda, grossly distorting the facts, is trumpeting about a 'Soviet invasion' of Afghanistan. This is being done with a quite obvious aim--to conceal where an external threat to Afghanistan has come and is coming from in actual fact. That such a threat remains up to now is indicated by the latest reports from Western capitals, which show that the United States intends to sharply boost the deliveries of armaments to Afghan counterrevolutionaries and to intensify their military training.

A decision was announced in Washington to send newest types of armaments, including rocket ones, to Pakistan to an aggregate sum of 100 million dollars. The U.S. administration, as is clear from a report of the newspaper the New York TIMES, has already decided to give an additional aid to Pakistan-based bands of Afghan counter-revolutionaries. The Washington POST points out that China supplies small arms to anti-government elements in Afghanistan.

Thus, facts more eloquently than any words indicate where the threat to Afghanistan comes from and who prepare and carry out plans for an armed aggression against the Afghan revolution.

SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSIONS CAUSE INDIGNATION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD051748 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Our special correspondents Farid Seyful-Mulyukov and (Viktor Bazilevich) report from Kabul:

The discussion in the Security Council of the so-called Afghanistan question under-taken at the instigation of Washington and other NATO capitals has aroused the indig-nation and protest of the government and the public of the country. In Kabul this action is seen as blatant interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Afghan state and as an attempt on the part of imperialist and reactionary circles to impose their will on Democratic Afghanistan.

Over the past few days we have met and discussed this topic with the new Afghan leaders and with representatives of the various strata of the population. Those we spoke to drew attention to the following reasons for the malicious anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaign unleashed in the United States and other Western countries.

Gen Abdol Qader, member of the Revolutionary Council Presidium, toldus that for over a year now an extensive plot by imperialist and internal anti-popular forces has been hatched around Afghanistan.

In April 1978 the Afghan people overthrew the rotten feudal regime and embarked on the construction of a new society. It was then that the enemies of Democratic Afghanistan, the former feudal rulers, and reactionary fanatics started to set up on Pakistani territory, with the assistance of the imperialist powers and Beijing, armed detachments for the struggle against people's power. They disrupted the peaceful life of the country and committed atrocities against the population and activists of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The external danger was constantly growing. At the same time inside the country, especially after Amin, who had long-standing links with imperialist circles, assumed power, a marked departure from the democratic principles of the April revolution became evident, stressed Qadar. Thousands of people were thrown into prisons and tortured to death by Amin's henchmen.

Thus a real threat arose both from the outside and the inside to the progressive gains of the Afghan people. The removal of Amin's regime and the assumption of leadership by the sound forces from within the People's Democratic Party upset the calculations of Washington and its allies. On the eve of the discussion of the so-called Afghanistan question in the Security Council, local and foreign journalists attended a press conference given by Babrak Karmal. The false fabrications by Western circles about the latest events in Afghanistan and the attacks on the Soviet Union, Babrak Karmal stated, are nothing new or original. Imperialism is always opposing all that is progressive, the national independence of peoples and their close cooperation with socialist countries, and above all with the Soviet Union. They must grasp in Washington, the head of the Afghan state stressed, that the changes brought about in Afghanistan are a result of an internal development, they were undertaken by the sound forces of our party and by our national armed forces.

AFGHAN PAPER CONDEMNS UN INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

ID061710 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 6 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Kabul, January 6, TASS--The imperialist circles are striving to distort the essence of the present stage of the April revolution in Afghanistan and the meaning of the transformations being made in the country. They resort to any ruses to mislead the world public opinion, use slander as a pretext for interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, the Afghan newspaper Kabul New TIMES writes in the editorial. At the same time, these circles try to disrupt the process of the relaxation of international tensions, to hamper the establishment of the principles of peaceful coexistence in inter-state relations.

The April revolution, the newspaper stresses, has been supported by the entire Afghan people. But imperialism and reaction, above all the United States and its flunkeys, set themselves the aim of arresting the revolution. They spend millions of dollars to knock together groups of bandits, to turn them into an active counter-revolutionary force.

Their main stake was on Amin, the spy and puppet of U.S. imperialism, who was pushing the country to disaster, was trying to split the party, to deal a blow at unity of the revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces. As a result of these intrigues, national sovereignty of the country, its territorial integrity and gains of the revolution have been threatened.

In these conditions, acting strictly in accordance with the recognized international law, with the United Nations Charter and the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan our country made a request to the Soviet Union for urgent assistance to avert the danger.

We declare clearly for all to hear that we regard this matter as an exclusively internal affair of our soveriegn state, Kabul NEW TIMES stresses. We condemn resolutely the attempts to raise the so-called "Afghan question" in the United Nations Security Council. No international organization, the United Nations included, has the right to interfere in our internal affairs.

In conclusion the newspaper urges United Nations member countries to take a realistic stand, not to be misled by imperialist plotters, to oppose their intrigues against Afghanistan.

FOREIGN EXPRESSIONS OF SUPPORT FOR SOVIET MOVE CITED

Bangladesh CP, DFLP's Hawatimah

LD041732 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 4, TASS--TASS correspondent report:

Dacca--When siding resolutely with the Afghan people the Soviet Union proceeded from the Leninist policy of peace and proletarian internationalism, proved again that it is an ally of developing countries in their struggle for independence and social progress, it is said in a statement published today by the Communist Party of Bangladesh. The new government of Afghanistan headed by Babrak Karmal, the document notes, asked the Soviet Union to defend the revolutionary gains and freedom of the Afghan people from interference by external forces, to preserve the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan.

The role played by the Soviet Union in the world arena, the statement stresses, while help put an end to the subversive activities of imperialism, Maoism and reaction, ensure peace and security in the region and prevent an external aggression against the Afghan people.

Beirut--The April revolution in Afghanistan, which was a mighty blow at American imperialism and its allies, from the beginning became the target for malicious attacks by reactionary forces, it was stated by the General Secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine N. Hawatimah. These forces, he said, tried to stifle the progressive revolution in Afghanistan by means of bribes, by sending mercenaries, by providing them with arms and money. But the Afghan people managed to resist the counter-revolutionary intrigues and hostile actions of imperialist and reactionary forces. American imperialism and its allies are fanning up a shrill propaganda campaign against the Afghan revolution, are continuing to actively interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, are trying to bring it back into the sphere of domination by imperialism and reaction, N. Hawatimah stressed.

Lebanese Communist Party

LD061405 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 6, TASS--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party has been held here. A report on its work, which has been circulated, says that the participants in the plenary meeting resolutely denounced the subversive actions of the United States of America in the Middle East, aimed at preparation of a military intervention in that area of the globe under the pretext of defending "oil interests" of the United States.

The Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party strongly criticised and sternly denounced Israel, Egypt and other Middle Eastern partners of Washington, which give it assistance in furthering its malicious designs against national-liberation movements and peoples of the region.

The Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party points to the unseemly role, being played in the Middle Eastern events by the present-day Chinese leadership, which in actual fact teams up with the forces of imperialism and reaction in the region. It resolutely denounces China's hostile policy towards the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. The leadership of the Lebanese Communist Party highly appreciates activities of the Soviet Government and the governments of other socialist countries aimed at thwarting plans of imperialist forces to plunge mankind into the abyss of a new world war.

The plenary meeting declared in support of the fraternal aid being given by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people and its revolution, and emphasized that the USSR's actions are fully in line with the treaty of friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation between the two countries. The unbridled campaign, unleashed by Washington and its supporters, stresses the report of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party, testifies to the impotent fury of imperialism, the perfidious designs of which failed as a result of the blow, inflicted upon it in Afghanistan by the people of that country.

## Nepal Foreign Minister

LD041910 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Katmandu, January 4, TASS--Nepal's Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi held today a press conference for foreign newsmen, at which he said that the sending of a Soviet military contingent to Afghanistan cannot be regarded as interference in the internal affairs of that country. But, he said, if any power launches an action in answer to the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan this will considerably undermine stability in the region.

K.B. Shahi said that Nepal declares against the supply of arms from abroad to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries. Answering the question of Nepal's attitude to the decision of the United States to resume large-scale arms supplies to Pakistan, K.B. Shahi said that Nepal will be seriously concerned if this will lead to an aggravation of tensions in Asia and escalation of arms race.

## SRI Lanka Paper

LD071158 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Colombo, January 7, TASS--U.S. imperialists, Beijing hegemonists and their henchmen do everything possible to stir up a hysterical propagandist campaign directed against the Soviet Union, the newspaper ATHTHA points out editorially.

Bourgeois propaganda is straining itself to the upmost to distort the facts concerning the developments in Afghanistan and to present the case as if there were a "violation of the country's territorial integrity", the newspaper writes.

In so doing the Western press fully passes over in silence the fact that the Soviet Union's help was rendered to Afghanistan as a result of the urgent request by the latter and in full accordance with the norms of international law. The developments in Afghanistan vividly showed that the mass media of the West make use of the slightest pretext to denigrate the actions of the countries of the socialist community and to distort the meaning of proletarian internationalism.

One can give a good deal of examples from the history of the United States when it really staged an armed, economic and political interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the newspaper emphasizes.

Trying to divert the attention of the world public from attempts at military interference in the Middle East and from other unsavoury deeds of U.S. imperialism, the USA is fanning up the present propagandist hysteria.

World Press

LD041650 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 4, TASS--U.S. imperialists, their Chinese accomplices, as well as the Pakistani military regime are pressing for the liquidation of the April revolution in Afghanistan, writes the organ of the Communist Party of India NEW AGE. The Afghan revolution must be saved not only for the sake of Afghanistan and its people but also for the sake of peace and stability in the region, including India's security, the newspaper writes.

The Political Bureau of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) in its statement to the Indian people stressed that it must realize that those who make attacks on the Soviet Union are actually protecting U.S. imperialists and ignoring the danger that U.S. imperialism and its flunkeys constitute for India.

Pinom Penh, January 4, TASS--The plans of Beijing imperialism and international reaction aimed at overthrowing the young democratic system in Afghanistan have led to a tense situation in areas adjoining the southern border of the Soviet Union, threatened peace and security of peoples of the region, said Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hun Sen.

In this situation it was necessary to bring into Afghanistan a limited Soviet military contingent, which was done at the request of the Afghan Government. This is fully in keeping with the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, Hun Sen stressed.

Bogota, January 4, TASS--The organ of the Communist Party of Colombia, the newspaper VOZ PROLETARIA condemned the subversive activity of U.S. imperialism against Afghanistan. Washington is exerting gains of the Afghan people, the newspaper writes. [sentence as received]

The slanderous anti-Soviet campaign that was unleashed in the United States in the recent days showed convincingly that the hawks in Washington resort again to "big stick diplomacy" and other methods of blackmail and intimidation.

Nicosia, January 4, TASS--Pulfilling its internationalist duty, the Soviet Union answered numerous request of the Government of Afghanistan about the granting to the friendly neighbouring country of assistance to prevent interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Cyprus newspaper KHARAVYI writes in the editorial.

It is easy to see the reason for the concern of imperialist forces, the newspaper writes. Their plans to liquidate the gains of the April revolution and to establish in Afghanistan a regime that would serve the interests of U.S. imperialism are frustrated. The United States and other NATO countries, KHARAVYI writes, try to take advantage of the events in Afghanistan in order to slander the Soviet Union and the new leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to stir up hysteria in the spirit of the cold war, to heighten tension in the Middle East, to justify their interference in the affairs of Iran and other countries of the region and the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

Indian Press on PRC Involvement

LD051222 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 5, TASS--The Indian public has learned about new facts which lay bare invigorated subversive activities of China against the Afghan Government. As is reported by the newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS, Beijing intensively supplies with money and weapons the Maoist Afghan organization Sho'le-Ye-Jevid ("Eternal Flame") which is engaged in subversive activities in Afghanistan's areas populated by tribal minorities. The newspaper points out that the Chinese seek to turn that reactionary organization into a party of "national proportions".

The INDIAN EXPRESS points out that Sho'le-Ye-Jevid receives from China not only money and arms. Its members study the tactics of warfare at special camps under the instruction of Chinese military specialists. The functionaries of the organization ambush Afghan servicemen, transport convoys, attack stores of weapons and ammunition.

Both China and the United States for a number of years have not been slackening subversive activity against Afghanistan in a bid to undermine the friendly relations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with the Soviet Union, writes the Indian newspaper PATRIOT. After the victory of the Afghan revolution Washington and Beijing started hastily drawing up plans of toppling the new government, intensified subversive actions.

The newspaper points out that the Chinese expanded deliveries of arms to Afghan counterrevolutionaries, based in Pakistan, by the highland strategic Karakoram highway. Simultaneously Americans also expanded military and financial aid to the rebels. Besides, American, Chinese and even Egyptian officers train Afghan counterrevolutionaries in methods of warfare and then send them into Afghanistan. The actions of American imperialism, of the Chinese expansionists and their supporters interfering into internal affairs of sovereign states, are a threat to India and other countries of the region, to peace and stability, the PATRIOT stressed in conclusion.

RADIO DEFENDS AFGHANISTAN ACTION TO ARAB LISTENERS

LD041946 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Fulfilling an Internationalist Duty"]

[Text] Regarding international reaction to the events in Afghanistan it is necessary to refer to the strong anger of the imperialist powers, their collaborators in Beijing and other supporters of world reactionary quarters who could not suppress their displeasure at Afghanistan's deadly blow to the enemies of the revolution and the antipeople regime of Hafizollah Amin.

Parti ular displeasure was aroused by the assistance provided by the USSR at the request of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, assistance aimed at barring the road of those undertaking foreign interference and armed provocations in Afghanistan.

No one is surprised by this reaction of the imperialist forces hostile to Democratic Afghanistan because from the first days of the 1978 Afghan April revolution they have been exhibiting malicious opposition to that event and have begun defending those in Afghanistan who were divested of their privileges and denied the opportunity of exploiting the Afghan people by the revolution. Since its early days, the Afghan revolution has been a target for continued armed provocations, especially from Pakistani territory, where the imperialists and their Chinese collaborators established scores of training centers for counterrevolutionary gangs. The aim of the center is quite clear, namely to prevent Afghanistan from forging ahead along the road of independence and real progress and to establish regimes satisfactory to the imperialists.

The situation was worsened because Hafizollah Amin, who was deposed by the wrath of the people, had established a bloody regime which annihilated thousands of patriots including some leaders of the April revolution. No doubt history will reveal further facts about the personality of Amin and his relation with the enemies of the April Revolution.

But it is not by chance that imperialist propaganda decided to protect him and to use his elimination as another pretext for interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Imperialism grasps any pretext to prevent stability in Afghanistan and its people from living in tranquility and enjoying the possibility of continuing the socio-economic changes prescribed by the April revolution.

In these circumstances the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan once again appealed to the USSR. In a statement issued on 1 January the Afghan Government said that the appeal was the result of the growing armed attacks and provocations by the enemies of the Afghan people and world imperialism. The statement pointed out that the achievements of the Afghan revolution were being endangered by those forces which sought to re-establish the old puppet regimes.

It must be pointed out, however, that the decision to send a Soviet military force to Afghanistan was not a simple one because the USSR realized that the enemies of Afghanistan and of Soviet-Afghan friendship would not flinch from slandering the Afghan revolution and the policy of the USSR.

In 1978 and 1979 the Afghan Government more than once addressed requests to the USSR for support and assistance to counter external danger. The USSR took into account the fact that this danger had not diminished but increased. Hence the USSR decided to respond to the request of the Afghan Government.

The Soviet assistance reflects solidarity with the friendly Afghan people who wish to defend themselves against foreign interference and to protect the independence and sovereignty of their country and their inalienable right to build a new free life. But international imperialism and its collaborators are opposed to the Afghan people's aspirations and are creating a furor over the latest developments in Afghanistan in an attempt to divert world public opinion from their flagrant interference in the affairs of the Afghan and Iranian peoples, the anti-Arab capitulatory Middle East deals and many of the crimes committed against the peoples of this region.

TISHRIN of Damascus writes that the United States of America, while circulating lies about the Soviet Union, masses its naval and air forces in the Gulf region with the aim of strangling the Iranian revolution and establishing its control over Iran's oilfields.

This is not the first time the imperialists have resorted to ascribing the offender's guilt to the innocent. They raised a furor when the Soviet Union extended a helping hand to the peoples of Egypt, Syria, Iraq and many other countries because they know the effectiveness of the support the Soviet Union gives to struggling peoples. In connection with the triple aggression against Egypt in 1956, the late president Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir said that were it not for the Soviet Union we could not have stood fast in face of aggression and pressure.

The imperialist propaganda campaign was not and will not be able to hamper the peoples in the defense of their lawful rights and their basic interests while they have the support of their loyal friends.

TEXT OF GROMYKO CONGRATULATIONS TO AFGHAN COUNTERPART

LD041429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Text] To Comrade Shah Mohammad Dost, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, foreign minister:

I sincerely congratulate you on your appointment to the post of foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

I express firm confidence that the friendly Soviet-Afghan relations will strengthen and develop for the good of our countries' peoples and in the name of peace and the security of the peoples of the Middle East and Asia as a whole.

[Signed] A. Gromyko.

PAKISTAN SHOWS LITTLE ENTHUSIASM FOR U.S. MILITARY AID

LD051030 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The news commentary is about the decision of the United States to resume military supplies to Pakistan. Here's how the decision is summed up by our news analyst Viktor Yeliseyev:

The ways of the Lord, it's said, are weird and wonderful. That may be, I don't know, but as to the ways of the present American administration in foreign policy they are indeed unpredictable. The latest illustration of how inconsistent U.S. foreign policy is is provided by the recent White House decision to make available at once $100 million worth of military equipment to Pakistan. The equipment is to include tanks and armored cars, artillery and many other means of warfare.

Wahington evidently expected the Pakistani authorities to dance with joy at this move, but nothing of the kind happened. The Government of Pakistan makes no secret of the fact that it's taken aback by the move and has, for the present at any rate, declined the American offer. Islamabad is now weighing up all the pros and cons, anxious lest Washington's offer should turn out to be a Greek gift. The apprehensions in Islamabad over this offer of unsolicited military aid are quite understandable. The Pakistani authorities realize that accepting the offer may well prompt neighboring countries to doubt Pakistan's peaceful intentions and could start off a new spiral of the arms race in the region. India, as a matter of fact, has already protested to the United States over the White House decision and has expressed its concern to the Government of Pakistan. In a bid to persuade Islamabad to accept military aid from the United States, Washington argues that Pakistan needs it because of the events in Afghanistan.

Now that does not appear to be a sound argument, to put it mildly. It's common knowledge the new Afghani Government of Babrak Karmal has stated its readiness to pursue a policy of peace and friendship toward all countries, including its direct neighbors. Pakistan has no reason to doubt Afghanistan's dedication to this principle.

There's also another reason why the question of U.S. military aid to Pakistan remains unresolved. Evidence exists, and plenty of it, that the United States has been using the territory of Pakistan for subversive activities against the legitimate Government of Afghanistan. This is confirmed by the American arms that the Afghan insurgents have been found to possess and by the statements of prisoners who were trained by agents of the American Central Intelligence Agency on the territory of Pakistan.

All this being so, it's realized in Islamabad that by consenting to American arms supplies Pakistan could well become a vantage ground for even larger scale subversive activities against neighboring Afghanistan. That is evidently why there is so little enthusiasm in Islamabad over Washington's sudden generosity.

INDIAN COMMENT EXPRESSES ALARM AT U.S. AID OFFER TO PAKISTAN

India, Bangladesh

LD061852 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 6, TASS--The decision of the United States to resume the deliveries of military equipment to Pakistan attests to the striving of the USA to destabilize the situation in the region, writes the Indian weekly LINK. It is quite natural that this step causes India's serious concern. This decision is inseparably connected with the Pentagon's dangerous plans envisaging the widening of the U.S. influence in a vast area of the world--from the southern boundaries of the Indian Ocean to the Persian Gulf and from the Suez Canal to the Strait of Malacca, says the weekly.

The change of government in Afghanistan served as a pretext for large-scale military deliveries to Islamabad.

The granting to Pakistan of military equipment, including armoured carriers, anti-tank and aircraft rockets, is a convincing proof that the United States is instigating Pakistan to conduct an aggressive course with regard to neighbouring states, LINK notes.

Pakistan's "assurance" that deliveries of U.S. armaments to Pakistan do not threaten India must be viewed with vast reservations, writes the newspaper TRIBUNE. India's cautious attitude, the newspaper notes, is connected with the bitter experience of the past.

Warning the Pakistani leaders, TRIBUNE asks if the United States is not thus striving to use Pakistan as an instrument for the implementation of its policy that can serve only Washington's interests. An important problem that must be considered in Islamabad is that it is in Pakistan's own interests not to allow to use itself as an instrument for ensuring the United States' interests.

Bonn, January 6, TASS--Gangs of the enemies of the revolution in Afghanistan, with the support of U.S. advisers from the CIA, arms suppliers and Chinese instructors, are conducting from the territory of Pakistan a cruel war against Afghanistan.

The United States backs this war, above all, for the reason that it wishes, after the loss of Iran, to get a new strategic bridgehead against the Soviet Union, writes the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT. The United States is trying to regain espionage centres and bases in the Middle East which can be used for guiding cruise missiles and other weapons systems.

Dacca, January 6, TASS--The United States decision to resume large-scale deliveries of armaments to Pakistan causes profound concern of the entire progressive public, said General Secretary of the Council of Peace of Bangladesh Ali Aksad. Such actions contradict the interests of the countries of the South Asian Subcontinent, undermine peace and stability in the region.

Militarism has of late been playing an ever more prominent role in the U.S. policy, Ali Aksad said. Sabre-rattling in the Persian Gulf, in the Indian Ocean at the Diego Garcia military base is explained by Washington's triving to interfere in internal affairs of other states and by its aggressive intentions. Precisely such actions of the United States cause tensions all over the world, complicate the road of the relaxation in international relations that is difficult as it is.

U.S. militarism is assuming an ever wider global nature. The pressure on South East Asian countries, the threat of using force against Iran are links of the same chain, Ali Aksad said.

Further Report

LD041758 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 4, TASS--India is seriously concerned by the U.S. decision to supply arms to Pakistan. The influential weekly LINK writes today that Washington has not given up plans of interfering in the affairs of the South Asian Subcontinent. A new dangerous act of such interference is the U.S. statement of its readiness to provide Pakistan with arms to the sum of 100 million dollars. LINK stresses that this step by Washington is directed first of all against India.

The American military aid to Pakistan, the newspaper PATRIOT points out, should be the more condemned because it creates a threat to India's territorial integrity in direct proximity of her borders.

The American arms deliveries are unbreakably connected with the global plans of U.S. imperialism directed at strengthening reactionary regimes in that region, at expanding U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf area, it was stated by the General Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India Rajeshwara Rao.

The steps taken by the United States in respect of Pakistan are taking place against the background of frenzied imperialist preparations in the entire area of the Gulf and western Asia and the large-scale build-up of naval forces, says a pressward statement by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of India (Marxist). The document of the Indian communists stresses that the moment has come to put up the most vigorous resistance to the American imperialists and their allies.

London, January 4, TASS--India and other states of the subcontinent hold that the American action is myopic and fraught with catastrophic consequences, writes the British DAILY TELEGRAPH. It warns that American arms deliveries to Pakistan may generate an arms race in this area of the world, including a nuclear arms race.

A REUTERS correspondent recalls in this connection that the United States had stopped aid to Pakistan early last year in connection with the so-called Symington Amendment prohibiting the government to sell arms to countries which are said to be developing nuclear arms.

Washington, January 4, TASS--Hodding Carter, spokesman of the U.S. Department of State, said that at present the United States was studying a whole set of measures to give aid to Pakistan, including military aid.

The State Department spokesman confirmed that the administrations's stand on the question of nuclear non-proliferation remained unchanged. He said, however, that every new situation introduces its conditions that should be taken into consideration when policies are formulated.

'No Justification'

LD041209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Shurygin report under the general headline: "No Justifications"]

[Text] Delhi, 1 January--All India's central newspapers have front-paged reports from Washington on President Carter's decision to resume U.S. military deliveries to Pakistan. India's PTI news agency writes in its commentary on this subject that official Indian circles are voicing concern at this decision by the U.S. administration. India, the agency continues, can see no justification for the steps the United States is taking to strengthen the might of the Pakistani Armed Forces.

References to the events in Afghanistan, the commentary states, are unfounded, because the new Afghan Government has clearly stated its intention to maintain friendly relations with its neighbors, including Pakistan. Informed circles in India, the agency writes in conclusion, believe that the U.S. military deliveries to Pakistan will only help to destabilize the situation and lend new impetus to the arms race in the countries of this region.

This is also being helped, the newspaper the PATRIOT writes, by the increasing U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the further reinforcement of the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia Island.

INDIAN ELECTION CAMPAIGN EXPRESSES GROWING CLASS STRUGGLE

LD040939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Shurygin dispatch: "India: On the Eve of the Poll"]

[Text] Delhi, December--The election campaign preceding elections to the Indian parliament's House of the People is drawing to a close. On 3 and 6 January hundreds of millions of Indians will go to the polling stations to elect the new, seventh membership of the country's supreme legislative organ.

I will remind you that these are not normal scheduled parliamentary elections India. The Janata Party, which achieved victory in the last elections in March 1977, managed to stay in power for less than half the 5-year term prescribed by the Constitution. On 15 July 1979 the government of Morarji Desai was forced to resign as the result of an acute crisis brought about by a split in the former ruling party. An attempt to form a new cabinet based on the old composition of parliament failed. On 22 August President Sanjiva Reddy of India dissolved the House of the People and scheduled new parliamentary elections.

A struggle for the mandate to govern the country is developing among three parties--the Indian National Congress [INC] (I) headed by I. Gandhi, the Janata Party headed by J. Ram and the Lok Dal Party led by the present Prime Minister C. Singh. The first two are acting independently, if you discount agreements with certain regional parties in the states. But the Lok Dal Party is counting on the support of the INC (U) lead by D. Urs, as well as of left parties.

The election campaign in India is being conducted in a complicated economic and political situation in the country. The summer droughts and floods in a number of regions had an adverse effect on the fall harvest of grain crops. There are acute shortages of electricity, coal and diesel fuel. The past 6 months have seen sharp increases in the prices of food and essential industrial goods--which has been a palpable blow, above all, to the poorest sections of the country's population.

The confrontation among the various political parties and groups is developing against a background of increasingly frequent mass demonstrations by different sections of Indian working people. Thus more than 22 million man-days--more than in the whole of 1978--were lost at enterprises as a result of strikes and dismissals in the first half of 1979 alone. There have been repeated instances of demonstrations by young people, students and state employees. The struggle between the poor and the propertied classes has intensified in the Indian countryside, and conflicts have flared up on a caste and religious basis.

As in the last parliamentary elections, questions of Indian foreign policy are not now a subject of serious polemic during the election campaign. Virtually all its participants advocate that India should pursue a policy of nonalinement and of developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries, and primarily with neighbors. The election manifestos of the left parties emphasize the need to further broaden and strengthen India's relations of friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

At election meetings and rallies the struggle among representatives of the various parties has chiefly centered on questions of internal political life--insuring democratic rights and opposing forces of obscurantism and religious chauvinism. These questions have also been at the center of the election strategy and tactics of the left parties, particularly the Communist Party of India [CPI] and the CPI (Marxists), which are acting jointly in the majority of states and electoral districts.

The CPI sees it as its chief task in these elections to increase as far as possible the representation of the party and of other left and democratic forces in the new parliament in order through it to influence the country's development along the path of peace, democracy and social progress. It is for precisely this purpose that the CPI has concluded an election cooperation agreement with the Lok Dal and the INC (U), despite the restricted class nature of these parties' program principles, as stated in the CPI's election manifesto.

The CPI believes that these parliamentary elections provide Indian communists with a good opportunity to struggle for the unity of all left and democratic forces on the basis of protecting the interests of the broad working masses. Really taking account of the correlation of political forces in the country, the CPI is putting up candidates in more than 50 electoral districts. In the remaining districts, proceeding from the election strategy and tactics, it will support candidates of its allies, particularly the CPI (Marxist), which has put up 62 candidates.

Over the years of independence changes have occurred in the socioeconomic structure of Indian society. Thus the "green revolution," for example, has contributed to the economic strengthening of the prosperous peasantry, which is increasingly insistently demanding an increased share in the country's political life.

R. D. Tata, head of India's greatest industrial house, voiced in a recent speech the demands of Indian big business, which has made a great effort to influence the course and results of the elections. He criticized practically all the basic principles of the government's economic policy formulated under J. Nehru.

Thus the outcome of the elections in India depends on the interaction of many complex processes and phenomena of contemporary Indian reality.

## Gandhi Victory

LD071012 Moscow TASS in English 0234 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 7, TASS--According to data reaching here, the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi won a victory in Orissa, Gujarat, Punjab, Karnataka states and the union territories of Delhi, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nikobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli at the early parliamentary elections that were held in India on January 3 and 6. According to official reports, as of 8.30 hours, Delhi time, the INC(I) gained 77 seats, the Janata Party--seven seats, the Lok Dal Party and the INC (U)--two seats. The Communist Party of India and the Communist Party (Marxist) gained two seats each.

The results of elections in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh which account for a half of all seats in the Parliament's House of the People are to become known in the afternoon today.

## OFFICIALS ATTEND NEPALESE EMBASSY NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD041645 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "On a Holiday"]

[Text] On 28 December Gyanendra Bahadur Karki, Nepalese ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception on the national holiday.

The reception was attended by T. Ya. Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, M. P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V. F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

FRENCH CP SUPPORTS SOVIET ACTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD060020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1858 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Paris, 5 Jan, TASS--L'HUMANITE today published a French Communist Party [PCF] Politburo statement which emphasizes that developments in the world are characterized mainly by the aspirations of peoples toward independence, freedom and socialism.

Touching on the events in Afghanistan, the PCF Politburo notes that in the past few years the Afghan people have embarked on a progressive path. U.S. imperialism, on the other hand is seeking, directly or indirectly, to counter this popular movement and possibly to regain lost positions. We once again reaffirm the PCF's inviolable adherence to the principle of sovereignty, to the right of peoples to decide their own fate and to the principle of noninterference. We take into account every country's right to appeal for help from a country that is an ally in order to repulse interference from outside.

It was precisely guided by these principles that we acquainted ourselves with the stand of the Soviet Government which pointed out that it answered the request for aid addressed to it in accordance with the UN Charter and the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation. We have also acquainted ourselves with the statements of the Afghan Government in which it announces the freeing of political prisoners, speaks out for a progressive policy including the guaranteeing of political liberties, the rights of the individual and respect for freedom of conscience, and proclaims itself to be a supporter of the establishment of good-neighborly and peaceful relations with all its neighboring countries.

Our party, which has always shown solidarity with progressive and popular forces conducting a struggle for independence, democracy and socialism, expresses the desire that this democratic process should develop quickly and enable the Afghan people to proceed along the path of progress with confidence and in a situation of full sovereignty and peace.

UK BACKING FOR U.S. ON AFGHANISTAN SHOWS HOSTILITY TO USSR

LD050338 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Our commentator Valeriy Belyanskiy touches on Britain's role in U.S. strategy and this is what he writes:

Lord Carrington is to visit Pakistan and several other countries in the region. Speaking in a BBC interview, the foreign secretary sought to explain this sudden interest in some countries east of Suez by the need to reassure them of continued Western support. It is really hard to say whether the leaders of the countries on Lord Carrington's itinerary will appreciate this British effort on their behalf but Washington will be grateful, no doubt about that. Now that the United States is going to resume arms supplies to Pakistan, which has a natural distrust of Washington's intentions, following the recent cold spell in relations between the two states, the services of London as an intermediary will be highly appreciated. As it is, the Americans really have no reason to doubt the loyalty of their British friends. The British special services work hand in glove with the American Central Intelligence Agency and with the Chinese in training and arming infiltrating bands of terrorists into Afghanistan from Pakistan, in a bid to undermine the revolution in Afghanistan.

Now that we know the facts about U.S. and British interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, one can say in full confidence that had it not been for that interference, the young republic would be enjoying peace and order within its borders and would not have had to seek Soviet military aid. Lord Carrington's tour of the Near and Middle East clearly represents another virtually undisguised attempt to set some of the leaders of these countries against the Soviet Union and Afghanistan and enlist their support for the United States in its role of world policeman. How can one explain the fact that having suddenly abandoned its active policy east of Suez, Britain is so eager to join so many different adventurous schemes? Why did London decided to be in the lead in forcing new American medium-range missiles on Western Europe and why has it agreed to have even more of these missiles on British soil than was originally intended? Why is the Tory government so eager to consider China's plans to modernize its army and is willing to offer Beijing advanced British weapons including Harrier aircraft? All these questions, or rather the answers to them, seem to fit a very certain pattern. The Tories seem to have nostaligia for the old imperial times and they also seem to be ambitious enough to feel that they can play a leading role in world affairs. I personally feel that most of these claims are really meant for domestic consumption and are designed to distract the voters from the unpopular economic and social policies of the government.

But there really must be other and more important reasons for London's eagerness to play an active role in international affairs, even if in doing so, it has to act on an American string. One can no longer doubt the fact that the Tories want to obstruct international relaxation and wreck cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states. That seems to be the reason why they are trying to restore the special relationship between Washington and London. It may well be that Lord Carrington's mission east of Suez and the British initiative in calling a Security council meeting on Afghanistan will help restore that special relationship and help win American favor.

But the question is whether the Tories really think that their moves can stabilize the climate of international relations or will they accept American assurances that they really have a leading role to play in this political game?

COUNTERSPY MAGAZINE CITED IN U.S. MILITARY SITES IN NORWAY

LD022302 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1940 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, 2 Jan, TASS--The CIA and other American intelligence bodies are showing an increased interest in Norway. For the United States, the journal COUNTERSPY writes, Norway is the most important part of NATO's northern flank, because it possesses a land border with the Soviet Union.

Officially foreign military bases do not exist at the present time on Norwegian territory, the article states, but some sites are used almost exclusively for U.S. military and intelligence purposes. The most important of these are the three navitation stations used by warships, aircraft and submarines, including nuclear ones, operating on NATO's northern flank.

Another station operating on Norwegian territory is "NORSAR," designed to record underground atomic explosions. The work of this station is financed by the U.S. Defense Department. It is linked up with a center for analyzing seismic data run by the National Security Agency and located in the environs of Washington in Alexandria (Virginia).

Referring to Norwegian sources, the journal writes that Norway has listening stations headed by staff of Norwegian intelligence organizations. But they do have American "liaison officers." Some of these bases are in northern Norway in the immediate vicinity of the territory of the Soviet Union.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UN SECRETARY GENERAL'S IRAN VISIT

Tehran Talks, Departure

BK041431 Moscow in Bengali to India 1100 GMT 4 Jan 80 BK

[Text] UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim left Iran today. In Tehran yesterday he met a large group of people who were crippled as a result of torture by SAVAK in prisons under the shah's regime. Dr Waldheim, who was shocked to see all of this, said that he will forward the messages of the victims for UN discussion. He gave assurances that there will be a thorough inquiry into human rights violations in Iran.

The UN secretary general expressed satisfaction over his talks with representatives of the Iranian Revolutionary Council and said that they were useful and constructive.

UN Spokesman's Remarks

LD041112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran--UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who was here on a visit, left the Iranian capital today. He held talks with members of the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran. A spokesman for the UN secretary general said that in Waldheim's opinion the talks had helped prepare the ground for a peaceful settlement of the crisis that has arisen.

REPORTAGE ON 5 JANUARY DEVELOPMENTS IN TEHRAN

LD052112 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 5, TASS--More than a million Tehran residents took to the streets of the capital today to express their resolute protest against the rude interference of the United States in the country's domestic affairs and the continuing threats of the American administration to impose economic sanctions and use military force against Iran. The participants in the meeting held near the U.S. Embassy in Tehran accused American imperialism of deliberately fanning up anti-Iranian psychosis in the world and further aggravating tension in the region of the Indian Ocean where the U.S. biggest naval task force since the Second World War has been concentrated. They stated that it is the American CIA which provoked yesterday's armed clashes with the help of its own agents and former SAVAK agents in Qom, Tabriz and other Iranian cities, as well as the earlier disturbances in Iranian Kordestan, Baluchestan and Khuzistan. It is being recalled here that the Islamic leadership repeatedly stated that the intercommunal clashes in various Iranian regions had been provoked by the CIA. It is this espionage agency which is setting various political groupings against one another with a view to unleashing a fratricidal war in Iran.

The Iranian students who are holding the U.S. Embassy in Tehran made a statement announcing that among the American hostages there is a former military pilot, Roder, who took part in the Vietnam war, and, in particular, in the barbarous bombing of peaceful Vietnamese towns. The students pointed out that the U.S. Government had sent him to Iran to act as a spy under the cover of diplomatic passport. Roder is a criminal and will be brought before trial at which representatives of the heroic people of Vietnam will be invited, the students said.

They also requested Iran's foreign minister to give them U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Iran Laingen who stays at the ministry building. They demanded he give necessary clarifications regarding the content of espionage documents found at the embassy.

Anti-U.S. Demonstration

BK061329 Moscow in Urdu to India 1200 GMT 6 Jan 80 BK

[Text] More than a million residents of Tehran took part in an anti-American demonstration yesterday. They were protesting against the shameless U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of that country and Washington's continued intimidation through the use of force against Iran. The demonstrators in front of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran accused the United States of intentionally aggravating tension in the Indian Ocean area.

KHOMEYNI REJECTS U.S. CLAIM TO DEFEND ISLAM

LD061925 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 6, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni made a statement in which he rejected talk of representatives of the U.S. administration "in defence of Islam" as hypocritical. He stressed that President Carter together with the deposed shah made pretences at being concerned about Islam, while subjecting Moslems to persecutions. Carter and his like are instilling tyranny in the world, Khomeyni said.

The Iranian public is connecting the increase of disturbances in various districts of the country with the stepping up of the activity of CIA agents and former members of SAVAK. Armed clashes took place again in Tabriz. Loss of life was caused. The provocateurs were advancing slogans directed against Ayatollah Khomeyni. There were clashes also in Bandar 'Abbas. In Esfahan, head of the Islamic revolutionary committees of that city was killed by SAVAK agents. The special services of the USA are setting various political and religious groupings one against another. They are trying to unleash fratricidal strife. In Bandar-E Lengeh they provoked armed clashes between adherents of the Sunnite and Shi'ite trends of Islam.

A strike was called in Hormozgan Province in protest against the sorties of reaction.

IRANIAN STUDENTS INVITE PANAMANIAN STUDENTS TO IRAN

BK041431 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1300 GMT 4 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Tehran students have invited the students of Panama to come and see the misdeeds of the shah's rule in Iran.

PANAMA EXPRESSES INTEREST IN EXTRADITING SHAH

BK051606 Moscow in Bengali to India 1100 GMT 5 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Iranian news agency PARS, quoting a Panamanian Foreign Ministry statement, has reported that the Government of Panama has expressed interest in considering the issue of extraditing the former shah to Iran. The statement says that the Government of Panama is waiting for documents testifying to the crimes of the shah, which are to be submitted to the Supreme Court of the country. The Supreme Court has to resolve the issue because of absence of any treaty between the two countries on the extradition of criminals.

IRANIAN OIL DEALS SHOW 'FUTILITY' OF U.S. PRESSURE

LD041936 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] London, January 4, TASS--Iran has concluded several oil agreements with West European and Japanese firms. According to REUTER, under these documents Shell will receive 95,000 barrels of oil a day during the first three quarters of 1980, and British Petroleum will receive 125,000 barrels. Following agreements with several Japanese companies, Iranian oil imports to Japan will rise from 460,000 barrels a day last year to 500,000 barrels this year. In order to put pressure on Tehran, the United States, as is known, refused to purchase Iranian oil, seeking to undermine Iran's economic positions, and at the same time attempted to compel other Western countries to follow its example. The deals concluded show the futility of Washington's attempts to effect Iran's economic blockade.

SYRIAN CP'S STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FOR AFGHANISTAN CITED

LD041836 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

["Solidarity With Afghanistan"--TASS headline]

[Text] Damascus, January 4, TASS--The Syrian Communist Party stated resolute support for the new leadership in Afghanistan and the democratic transformations carried out in that country. The request made by the Afghan Government to the friendly Soviet Union for political, economic and military assistance, says a statement of the Syrian Communist Party circulated here, is a legitimate measure called upon to uphold the independence of the young country and the gains of the April revolution of 1978. The statement highly evaluated the decision of the Soviet Union to grant all-round support to Democratic Afghanistan. The internationalist assistance, granted in accordance with the letter and spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DRA and the USSR, is evidence of the firmness of the Soviet Union's Leninist policy directed at strengthening the freedom and independence of peoples in their struggle against imperialist aggression and plots of reaction.

The progressive forces in Syria and the Arab world clearly understand the aims of the propaganda campaign unleashed by imperialism, Zionism and reaction against new Afghanistan. The opponents of progress are trying not only to slander the revolutionary Afghan regime but also to divert attention from the crimes committed by them against the Arab people of Palestine and the Iranian revolution.

In conclusion the Syrian Communist Party called for the strengthening of solidarity with revolutionary Afghanistan. All progressive patriots, workers, peasants, the revolutionary intelligentsia of Syria, the document stresses, resolutely tell American imperialists, Zionists and reactionaries: "Hands off Afghanistan."

EGYPT'S KHALIL ATTEMPTS 'TO EXPLOIT EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN'

LD042220 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has called on the Arabian Gulf countries to conclude an alliance with Egypt to resist the Soviet danger.

He expressed readiness to dispatch an Egyptian Army to protect the gulf countries. The pretext of Dr Khalil is Soviet military assistance to the revolutionary Afghanistan. It is known that this aid has been given on the request of the Government of Afghanistan, which is linked to the Soviet Union by a treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation.

Gentlemen, I would like to recall that in the 1960's Egypt was not linked to the Soviet Union by a treaty like this one. Nevertheless, the Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir government, after the 1967 defeat, requested that the Soviet Union provide urgent military aid to Egypt. The aid was given immediately. For this purpose, an airlift was established. In those days I worked as a correspondent in Cairo and therefore I know very well how it operated with precision and regularity. And when the Israeli enemy began his attacks on areas in the Egyptian interior, President 'Abd an-Nasir asked the Soviet Union to assume responsibility for defending Egyptian airspace. This was done. And when the West was in an uproar about what was called Soviet military occupation of Egypt, even As-Sadat, who was vice president at the time, answered the fabrications of the protectors of the Israeli enemy. Not only this, but after becoming president of the republic, As-Sadat himself initiated the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Later on, As-Sadat decided to change the course of his foreign policy and completely oriented it toward the United States and the imperialist West. He quickly began to sever his country's relations with the Soviet Union.

The result was this: Egypt fell captive to the United States, who chained the leader of the Arab world with the heavy fetters of complete subservience. And today, the Egyptian leadership finds itself more and more resembling the regime of the shah, who was overthrown by the Iranian people and who was a policeman for U.S. imperialism in the Middle East.

In implementing this task, the Egyptian leadership is broadening its rapprochement with Israel. This policy, in particular, is the one which has made Egypt exceedingly isolated in the Arab world. The Egyptian leadership has been trying by every means to break this isolation, and for this reason the Egyptian leaders decided to exploit the events in Afghanistan, where the people are protecting their revolution against the interventionists with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

Dr Mustafa Khalil is brandishing the bogey of communism and offers his protection to the Arab regions of the gulf, bearing in mind that these countries have not requested anyone to protect them. Why then does Dr Khalil make the offer? He is making the offer in order to attract some of the Arab countries, and in so doing he is exploiting events in Afghanistan. Therefore, Dr Khalil asks the gulf countries to adopt, according to him, a wise attitude toward Egypt. What is meant by this is that these countries should abandon the struggle against the Camp David agreement of surrender. But the Arab leaders, as everyone knows, affirmed at the Tunis summit their resolve to intensify the struggle against the dangerous consequences of the capitulationist policy of the Egyptian leadership.

Thus, Cairo does not have even a faint hope of changing the current patriotic policy of all the Arab states in practice.

ANTI-SHAH DEMONSTRATIONS TAKE PLACE IN PANAMA

LD042203 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Panama City, January 4, TASS--Mass demonstrations of protest against the granting of political asylum to the former Iranian shah by the government of this country continue in the Panamanian capital. National Guard units have been sent to disperse the demonstrators. They used tear gas grenades and rubber bullets. According to the local radio, about 30 demonstrators were wounded.

CASTRO RECEIVES BAYBAKOV IN HAVANA

LD041551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Havana Reception"]

[Text] Havana, 29 December--Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has received the head of a visiting Soviet delegation, N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

The delegation was in Cuba at the invitation of the republic's Central Planning Board.

CPSU GROUP STUDIES CUBAN CP WORK IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD031425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by I.K. Strelkov, second secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, was in Cuba from 14 through 24 December in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Cuban Communist Party (PCC). It familiarized itself with the PCC's work experience in leading economic development.

The delegation was received by L. Soto, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat.

BREZHNEV CABLES COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT ON EARTHQUAKE

LD211724 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 21, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev expressed sincere sympathy with the friendly Colombian people in connection with the natural calamity, a powerful earthquake, which resulted in the loss of life and destruction. Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia.

LUKYANOV ARTICLE EXAMINES 'DYNAMIC' ROLE OF SOVIETS IN SOCIETY

ID031603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 79 pp 2-3 ID

[Doctor of Juridical Sciences A. Lukyanov article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The Soviet Form of People's Power"]

[Text] 1.

From its very birth the soviet form of democracy has been inextricably connected with involving the working people in administration and with their mass, collective participation in state affairs.

The soviets' very emergence was the revolutionary creation of the broadest proletarian masses. During the 1905 Revolution workers' collectives, joining together, sent elected representatives--deputies--to a common organ. That is how the first soviets were born; their deputies were very closely linked with workers in plants and factories and carried out their instructions.

With the victory of Great October the collectivist, democratic nature of the soviets was manifested in full. The soviets joined together the worker, peasant and soldier masses, that is, in practice the vast working people's majority opposed to the overthrown exploiters. "For the first time in the world," V.I. Lenin said, "state power here in Russia is structured in such a way that only the workers, only the working peasants, excluding the exploiters, form the mass organizations--the soviets--and all state power is transferred to these soviets" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 38, p 238).

The workers and peasants, rallied by the soviets, became the main agents in the management of all society's material and spiritual wealth, and this meant a tremendous expansion in real democracy. Suffice it to say that in the RSFSR alone in the first 10 years after October more than 19 million people were elected delegates to soviet congresses, deputies, or members of executive committees.

Of course, this mass involvement of working people in state management was incredibly difficult. Overcoming ignorance and illiteracy and the working person's centuries-old mistrust of everything to do with the state and fighting against many nationalist and patriarchal prejudices, the Leninist party sought persistently to insure that the soviets' entire organization and activity were adapted as far as possible to the potential of the deputy combining administrative work with productive labor. For this it was necessary to discard bourgeois parliamentarianism, which prefers to separate legislative power from executive power and to transform the deputy into a figure in permanent session and cut off from his voters. The Communist Party directed efforts toward insuring that the soviets acted as "working corporations" combining legislative and executive powers in the deputies' hands, and that the deputies' ties with the masses strengthened constantly.

Looking far ahead, V.I. Lenin saw in the soviets the basis of the socialist form of democracy, and demanded unremitting work on developing the soviets' organization and the involvement of "all soviet members in practical participation in management" (Vol 36, p 204).

The unity of the system of soviet representative organs centrally and locally was strengthened under party leadership. With the adoption of the 1924 USSR Constitution this system of soviets, built on the principles of democratic centralism and socialist federalism, becomes an effective means of rallying the working people of all nations and nationalities and combining all-union and republican interests and an instrument of developing local soviet organs' initiative.

Thus in the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat the soviet form of people's power became established. Its social base widened constantly as a result of the increasing mass involvement of the working people in state management.

An important qualitative shift took place in this process with the building of the foundations of socialism in our country. The elimination of the remnants of the exploiting classes transformed the Soviet Union into a society made up solely of working people. With the coming into force of the 1936 Constitution restrictions which existed in suffrage for former exploiting elements were lifted; all soviets of working people's deputies began to be elected on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage with a secret ballot. This was another step in the development of the soviet form of people's power.

Passing through the harsh trials of the Great Patriotic War, restoring the national economy ravaged by the enemy, and doing everything to promote the growth of the motherland's economic and defense might and the development of the working people's well-being, the soviets made a great contribution to the cause of building developed socialism. The party's resolute condemnation of violations of the principles of socialist democracy and the Leninist norms of party and state life which were permitted, despite constitutional principles, in the period of the personality cult and the overcoming of its consequences significantly increased the soviets' democratic potential and their influence on the masses. A special role was played in improving all their activity by the instructions of the 23d, 24th and 25th Communist Party congresses and Central Committee plenums. The CPSU Central Committee's resolutions on improving the work of rural, settlement, rayon and city soviets and the Law on the Status of Deputies, adopted on the party's initiative, provided the opportunity to lift the soviets' work to a higher level, to rally a wide public aktiv around them and to make the elected organs' influence on all aspects of society's life more effective.

2.

The USSR Constitution of 1977 was the most brilliant and the fullest reflection of the new level in the development of the soviet form of democracy, the level associated with the creation of the society of mature socialism. The fundamental law of the world's first state of the whole people is, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Birth" notes, an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism and the development and concrete embodiment of Lenin's ideas on the people's power.

Above all it reflects the further expansion of the Soviet state's social base and the completion of the development of the dictatorship of the proletariat into state power of the whole people. This development of the soviet form of democracy determined the change in the very name of the representative organs: from soviets of workers, peasant and Red Army deputies to soviets of working people's deputies, and then to soviets of people's deputies.

The 1977 USSR Constitution enshrined even more clearly the soviets' leading place in the state mechanism, stressing that as the political basis of the socialist state the soviets of people's deputies--directly and through organs created by them--lead all sectors of state, economic and sociocultural building, adopt decisions, insure their execution and exercise control over the implementation of the decisions. This constitutes consistent implementation of the Leninist idea on combining legislation, administration and control in their work.

While retaining unchanged the principle according to which the deputy fulfills his duties without giving up his production or service activity, the Constitution reveals the full diversity of the forms of work used by the soviets in this connection. This includes sessions, executive committee meetings, the work of standing commissions and the activity of deputies in labor collectives and at citizens' places of residence.

All this gives the working deputy the opportunity to really participate in the exercise of power. The soviet deputy really is a working person. Some 42.3 percent of the deputies on our country's organs of power are workers, 26.1 percent are kolkhoz members, and 31.6 percent are teachers, doctors, figures in science and culture, workers in party and public organizations, leaders of industrial, trade and consumer services enterprises, students, servicemen and representatives of other categories of working people. In a word, we are presented with a kind of collective portrait of our society, a mirror of its social structure. And this means that the soviets as a whole are capable of expressing the people's collective will and uniting them under party leadership in their own socialist state.

Of course, all this does not negate but, on the contrary, necessarily presupposes the most thorough consideration of the most diverse interests of the corresponding social, national, professional and other population groups. This consideration of interests is far from a simple matter. It is sometimes associated with sharp conflicts and with the need to coordinate group and general interests, local and state interests, and so forth. In this respect the soviets are a superb instrument for the correct resolution of questions.

Capitalism and private enterprise are inseparable from belligerent individualism. Socialism and public ownership of the means of production are by their very nature inseparable from collectivism not confrontation between private and public interests, but priority for the public interest and the harmonious combination of the social and the individual constitute the essence of socialist relations. The collectivist and internationalist nature of the soviets and their ability, by coordinating the various interests of individual population groups, to reveal and formulate the united interest indicate that the soviet form of people's power is very firmly linked with the very nature of social relations under socialism.

Hence also the special nature of the deputy's relations with voters (close ties, accountability, the right to recall the deputy) and at the same time the deputy's position as a member of a collective organ of power which coordinates the will of the section of the population he represents with the general will of the population which elected the soviet and with state interests.

Today even the most inveterate enemies of the soviet system are forced to admit that the soviets offer a representation of the interests of all strata of society unknown to the much-vaunted Western democracy. But here the anti-Sovietists launch themselves into reasoning that the election to the soviets of a large number of workers, peasants and other representatives of the working people who are engaged in production allegedly provides no opportunity for the skilled resolution of complex questions of state and public life, since in the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution in general, they say, it is not parliaments and other elected organs which rank first but professionals--administrators and all kinds of specialists. But what alternative is then offered to mankind? The alternative is simple: The concentration of all the levers of power in the hands of an increasingly narrow group of people who manage the silent millions of working people. It is clear that this bourgeois political scientists' concept is only a cover for the omnipotence of monopolies, which really exists in the West and cannot be acceptable in any degree for socialism--the society of collectivism, democracy and the equality of working people.

Moreover the further socialism develops and the higher the people's level of well-being and culture rises, the wider are the opportunities for involving the working people's masses in administration and for improving the role of the representative organs. These organs are called upon not only to resolve increasingly actively the most important questions of society's life but also to monitor in every way the work of the executive apparatus and of the numerous specialists whose role in administration is undoubtedly very substantial.

It is in this key that the 1977 USSR Constitution approaches questions of improving the soviet form of people's power. It broadens the range of problems which must be resolved by supreme and local soviets, strengthens all aspects of the soviets' control of organs accountable to them and defines many ways of involving citizens in the management of state affairs. Among these is strengthening the soviets' ties with labor collectives, strengthening public organizations, initiative, development of the practice of nationwide discussion of draft laws, implementation of voters' instructions and a number of other ways of manifesting citizens' state activeness.

Each of these ways, expressed in concrete facts and figures, shows how diverse is the concept of the soviet form of people's power. A social aktiv more than 30 million strong now works around the 2.2 million soviet deputies. The management of industry and agriculture is inconceivable without the participation of the 5.5 million members of permanent production conferences at enterprises and 3.2 million members of kolkhoz boards. More than 9.5 million people's controllers are enterprising helpers in the soviets' implementation of control over officials' work. Together with state organs, more than 8 million members of the voluntary people's militia watch over law and order.

The heart of all this tremendous work in involving the masses in administration is the highest form of sociopolitical organization--the 17 million-strong CPSU. Being a profoundly democratic social organism, the CPSU is the main initiator of the improvement and strengthening of soviet people's power.

3.

While relying on the vast experience of the people's masses, at the same time our party has always proceeded on the basis that communists "are expected to pay great attention to tomorrow's, not yesterday's tasks" (V.I. Lenin, Vol 36, p 313). That is why the CPSU is always seeking new ways of and reserves for developing society and stepping up the work of soviets and other mass organizations which embody the democracy of mature socialism.

Today all these efforts by the party are centered on the task of further increasing the soviets' role in economic building.

Addressing voters last March, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recalled the great significance which Lenin attached to the soviets' economic work. In modern conditions this work is inextricably linked not only with the soviets' resolution of large numbers of questions of local significance, but also with the pursuit of state interests and concern for the comprehensive development of all aspects of economic and sociocultural building on the territory concerned.

"It is well known that in recent years," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted, "much has been done for production specialization and production and the strengthening of sectorial principles in management. But the work of supreme and local soviets and their executive organs in insuring the comprehensive economic and social development of the territory concerned must therefore be all the more active. Only sensible combination of sectorial and territorial principles can insure efficient management."

In the resolution "On Further Improving the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of Party and State Organs," having analyzed in depth the development of the country's economy, the CPSU Central Committee acknowledged the need to elaborate proposals on stepping up the role of soviets of people's deputies in economic building. The importance of this task was again stressed at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum. As the experience of many soviets shows, they have accumulated great and useful experience in this respect. This includes participation in planning industrial and agricultural production, pooling the resources of enterprises under higher authority used for improving services to the population, the exercise by local soviet ispolkoms of the function of single client for housing, cultural and consumer construction, and persistent work by the organs of power aimed at increasing consumer goods output. The soviets do a great deal in resolving questions of nature conservation and displaying concern for improving health care, trade, public catering and consumer services, reducing cadre turnover, increasing officials' discipline and responsibility and so forth.

While focussing the soviets' attention on the problems of economic building, the party does not forget their tremendous potential in the sphere of educating the working people's masses. Thousands and thousands of institutions for culture, people's education, enlightenment, sport and other organizations associated with satisfying the population's spiritual requirements are subordinate to the soviets. Great educational significance is attached to soviet sessions, development at these sessions of the criticism of shortcomings, coordination of different opinions, and also improvement of publicity in the work of the soviets, their standing commissions and their deputies.

The USSR Constitution opens up favorable potential for improving all aspects of the activity of not only local but also higher representative organs of power. In this respect the practice of the USSR Supreme Soviet is significant--its guiding, coordinating and monitoring activity is being developed in every way, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted. At the latest session of the country's highest organ of power alone, such major questions as next year's plan and budget, progress in the fullfillment of this year's plan and the report on the implementation of the state budget were examined. The Supreme Soviet adopted laws on people's control, the USSR Supreme Court, the Prosecutor's Office, state arbitration and the legal profession and ratified USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees. The work of union and autonomous republic supreme soviets is just as active. The agendas for their sessions include the most diverse questions of the development of the economy and culture, control over the work of administrative organs, improving legislation, insuring socialist legality and so forth.

The organization of the work of supreme and local soviets and their standing commissions and other organs operating in the period between sessions is consistently improved. The deputy nominated by labor collectives thereby obtains the opportunity to actively combine his production or service activity with participation in the exercise of power.

The further the soviets develop, the more the opportunities increase for them to influence all aspects of society's life and to help increase the political activeness of the people's masses. This can be seen particularly clearly today, now that the preparations have begun in the country for the next union and autonomous republic Supreme Soviet and also local soviet elections. During election campaigns the profound, all-embracing democracy of our socialist society and the free will of the working people, who manage their state through the soviets, are manifested with new force.

The soviet form of people's power is totally dynamic. It is oriented toward the future and is closely associated with the growth in the economy and culture of real socialism. Democracy is a mighty factor without which the development of the mature socialist society is inconceivable. That is why such great attention is devoted to it by the Communist Party, whose leadership is the guarantee of the further dynamic progress, expansion and development of the soviet people's power.

EDITORIAL HAILS SUCCESSES OF LENIN'S NATIONALITIES POLICY

LD031417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Leninist Alliance of Peoples"]

[Text] Filled with creative energy, prepared for new achievements, our country's people are approaching the frontier of 1980--the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. In the struggle to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress their unity of will is strengthening and the commonality of their interests and aspirations is being revealed more fully. Launching the patriotic movement for a fitting greeting to the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth, the workers of all republics are demonstrating their unswerving adherence to the ideas of internationalist fraternity.

Created 57 years ago, our allied state has embodied Lenin's principles for the unification of free nations. It opened up before all peoples of the country broad opportunities for cooperation and socioeconomic and cultural progress. "The equality, fraternity and indestructible unity of the peoples of the Soviet Union--this has all become fact," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in the report devoted to the 60th anniversary of Great October. "A new historical community of people has been formed--the Soviet people. The growing process of the nations' rapprochement is imbuing all spheres of life of our society. Such, comrades, is the remarkable result of Lenin's nationalities policy, such is our experience, whose worldwide-historic significance is undoubted."

Under the beneficial influence of the ideas of Leninism, the great USSR is developing economically, socially and culturally as a unified, integral organism and the peoples' community, strengthening with every passing year, is an inexhaustible source of our motherland's overall progress. Joint creative labor bears weighty fruit, augmenting the wealth of the multinational socialist state.

Lenin's nationalities policy and fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance insure the dynamic growth of the Soviet republic's economies. The results of the first 4 years of the 5-year plan show that they are all successfully developing their production forces. In 1976 through 1979 the volume of industrial production in Azerbaijan, for instance, has increased 36.5 percent, it has increased 33.9 percent in Belorussia, 29.2 percent in Georgia and 21.7 percent in Kirgizia. The process of the intensification of agriculture is underway in every union republic.

With the development of socialist competition among the republics, their fraternal friendship is gaining new strength, opening up increasingly broad opportunities for the successful implementation of the tasks of communist building. The creative energy of all nations and nationalities is now directed by the party toward the solution of radical socioeconomic problems, above all the improvement of the economic mechanism, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the raising of production efficiency and the attainment of high qualitative indicators in work.

Imbued with the ideas of proletarian and socialist internationalism, Lenin's nationalities policy is being pursued with a consideration both for the overall interests of the entire Soviet Union and for the interests of each of the republics forming it. The essence of this policy is graphically expressed in the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the plans of all union republics for 1980. In insuring the harmonious combination of all-union and republican interests, increasing significance attaches to the improvement of production management, the intensification of production sharing and specialization, and the consolidation of the interconnection between sectorial and territorial planning. Fusing economic potential and resources into a single whole, the USSR peoples, by their joint efforts, are developing the resources of new regions and creating large-scale territorial-production complexes in Siberia, Kazakhstan, and the Far East.

The culture of the peoples of the Soviet Union, united in its socialist content and diverse in its forms, is becoming increasingly rich and their common traditions and customs are developing. In our state a peak of moral relations has been attained whereby national differences have ceased to dominate people's actions. Their patriotism has grown beyond the frontiers of their native region. A sense of nationwide pride is being manifested increasingly powerfully.

As a party of internationalists, the CPSU is firmly implementing the ideas and principles of Lenin's nationalities policy. This policy proceeds from the premise that the flourishing of every Soviet nation is insured not only by the development of its creative energies but also by the all-round utilization of the fraternal assistance and experience of other peoples. It depends primarily on the solution of the problems according with the requirements of all society and leading to the buildup of the Soviet state's economic and defense might. Guided by Lenin's instruction regarding the subordination of "the interests of the particular to the interests of the general," the party attaches special significance to the international education of cadres and all Soviet people. The CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum urged the party organizations to struggle resolutely against the slightest manifestations of localistic trends and to display constant concern for the strictest observance of statewide interests.

As we advance, the democratic principles of union and national statehood steadily develop. The USSR Constitution and the fundamental laws of the union republics have created even more beneficial conditions for enlisting workers of all nationalities to the management of state affairs and for using the rights and freedoms granted to them. The most graphic proof of this is the preparation, which has now been now launched in an atmosphere of great patriotic enthusiasm, for the elections to the union and autonomous republics' supreme soviets and the local soviets of people's deputies. Nominating to the organs of power, at preelection meetings, the leaders of the party and state and the worthiest sons and daughters of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia, Soviet people are again expressing their unanimous support for the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, its plans for communist creation, and its foreign policy course.

On the basis of many years' experience of life all peoples of our country have been convinced of what rich fruit is borne by their rallying together in the USSR and what very broad opportunities it opens up in the future. In the ideas of Leninism, the policy of their dear party and the mighty international community the Soviet nations and ethnic groups draw inspiration for new successes in the struggle for the triumph of communism.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM ACTS ON TREATY, OLYMPICS, OTHER ISSUES

LD041113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 79 pp 1-2 LD

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held on 25 December in the Kremlin under the chairmanship of V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session examined the question of the ratification of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) signed in Moscow on 25 October 1979.

A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, delivered a report [soobshcheniye] on behalf of the Council of Ministers, which submitted the treaty for ratification.

The conclusion of this treaty, he noted, was a significant phenomenon. It was prepared for by the entire course of the development of friendly relations between our countries and it opens up a new stage in them. It is a succinct expression of the will of the Soviet and South Yemeni peoples to continue to strengthen friendship and fruitful cooperation. Every article and every provision of the treaty is designed to serve the interests of the peaceful creative labor of the two countries' peoples.

A.A. Gromyko expounded the content of the treaty and its international significance, stressing that the treaty is directed toward improving the situation in the Near East region and establishing genuine peace there, that is, toward those aims which have always been advocated and are advocated by the Soviet Union and also by Democratic Yemen.

We are wholly on the side of the Arab peoples' just struggle, A.A. Gromyko went on, and oppose attempts by the imperialists and their accomplices to interfere in their internal affairs and to impose on them in the guise of a settlement separate deals which contribute to Israel's consolidation in the captured Arab lands, deals hostile to the Arab people of Palestine and their legitimate national rights. The November conference of Arab heads of state in Tunis reaffirmed that the Arab countries do not intend to kowtow to the aggressor, his accomplices and patrons and that they will bolster their resistance to the policy of separate anti-Arab deals and seek a just settlement in this region.

The 2 months since the signing of the Soviet-South Yemeni treaty have shown that it has gained the approval of the socialist community countries, many Arab states and all progressive and democratic forces in the world. The treaty has its opponents too. Obviously the strengthening of our friendship with the people of South Yemen and other Arab peoples is not to their liking. Particularly zealous in this respect are those who would like to dictate their will once again to these peoples and appropriate their national resources as before. They try to depict it as a document which allegedly infringes upon the independence of Democratic Yemen and even contains a threat to its neighboring states.

This of course is absurd. I think everyone is aware whence this wind blows. The peoples of the Near and Middle East know full well from their own experience who is really threatening their security and their national interests, whose aircraft carriers are plying the waters of the Arabian Sea and for what kind of operations the 100,000-strong "quick reaction corps" is being prepared.

The treaty between the Soviet Union and the PDRY has nothing in common with this policy. It is a practical embodiment of the principles of peaceful coexistence and of the sides' mutual desire to contribute to equitable mutually advantageous cooperation among states.

M. A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission, addressed the session on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' foreign affairs commissions. He reported that the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities foreign affairs commissions had examined and discussed the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and PDRY at a joint session. The discussion of the treaty at the foreign affairs commissions' session, M. A. Suslov said, reaffirmed that it is fully in keeping with the interests of the Soviet and South Yemeni peoples and also the USSR's foreign policy course aimed at strengthening peace and the security of the peoples, the deepening of relaxation of international tension, the extension of this relaxation to all parts of the world and general and complete disarmament. Our party and the Soviet state are consistently pursuing this principled course in the current complex international situation where the NATO militarist circles have taken a decision, which endangers the whole world, on building up nuclear missile arms and where these circles are seeking to obtain military superiority and to undermine detente.

M. A. Suslov went on to swell on the profound socioeconomic and political transformations implemented in Democratic Yemen in the interests of the working masses. He stressed that state power in the PDRY is in the hands of democratically elected people's countils. Industrial enterprises, banks and insurance companies in the country have been nationalized. The positions of foreign and local private capital have been practically liquidated. Foreign and domestic wholesale trade is in state hands. A profound agrarian reform has been implemented. The state sector has become the determining sector in the country's economy which has made it possible to embark on placing it on a planned basis.

These transformations, which are the result of the free and independent choice of the people of Democratic Yemen, became possible thanks to the activity of this country's progressive forces. A year ago, in October 1978, they founded the Yemen Socialist Party which is guided by the principles of scientific socialism. The party sets the task of completing the stage of national democratic revolution with a subsequent transition to the building of socialism. It regards the consistent strengthening of comprehensive relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states as a most important guarantee of success in the implementation of the lofty goals of the South Yemeni revolution. An important step in the strengthening of cooperation between Democratic Yemen and these states was its admission to CEMA as an observer in June 1979.

The treaty fully conforms to the Leninist policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state which is aimed at supporting the peoples' struggle against imperialism and for national and social liberation.

The Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities foreign affairs commissions, M. A. Suslov said in conclusion, have decided to recommend to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium that it ratify the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the PDRY.

A. P. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, approved the treaty. [paragraph continues]

The treaty expresses, he said, our countries' mutual desire to continue the active struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, to finally eradicate colonialism and racism and rid the practice of international relations of manifestations of hegemonism and expansionism. The treaty is meant to promote the cause of general and complete disarmament, to insure a lasting and just peace in the Near East and create an effective security system in Asia.

R.A. Gavrilova, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and a weaver at the Vyazniki industrial linen fabrics production association, expressed deep satisfaction with the concluded treaty. Noting that our friendship and solidarity with the courageous people of Democratic Yemen is revealed today in numerous contacts, in the joint labor of Soviet specialists and South Yemeni workers at economic and technical cooperation projects, in the land of the soviets' generous and selfless assistance in training national cadres for the young state and in the improvement of its culture, education and public health, she supported the proposal that the treaty be ratified.

Summing up the results of the exchange of opinions, V.V. Kuznetsov said that the conclusion of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the PDRY confirms our state's Leninist course toward the development of fraternal relations with Eastern countries and support for the just cause of their national liberation and social progress. This is one more step on the path of the practical implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress' program of struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of the peoples.

In a speech by Comrade L.I.Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during the talks with the South Yemeni delegation it was stressed that a new and important stage has arrived in the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Democratic Yemen. There is no doubt that with this treaty's entry into force this cooperation--both in bilateral relations and in international affairs--will have a sound legal basis and the treaty will contribute to the further deepening and expansion of this cooperation.

In conclusion V. V. Kuznetsov proposed that the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY be ratified and he put the draft decree on the ratification of the treaty to the vote. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium unanimously ratified the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PDRY.

Then the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the course of preparations for the 22d Olympic games in Moscow. Information on this matter was supplied by I. T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the 1980 Olympics organizing committee. He reported that the organizing committee, in conjunction with the sports committee, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, USSR ministries and departments, relevant union republican councils of ministers and the Moscow and Leningrad gorispolkoms, is making every effort to insure high organizational and technical standards at the games in accordance with the provisions of the Olympic Charter. All the preparatory work is being done in close contact with the International Olympic Committee.

So far a considerable amount of work has been done on the planning, construction and modernization of Olympic sites. Hotels, hostels and trade, public catering, transport and communications enterprises are being prepared. A great deal has been done to supply Olympic installations with modern sports and technical equipment and facilities. A variety of preparatory work is being done to organize the reception and housing of competitors and guests and the provision of services for them.

I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, talked about work on preparations for holding the Olympic regatta in Tallinn.

In the resolution adopted, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed the relevant ministries and departments and gorispolkoms to insure the prompt completion of the construction and modernization of Olympic installations, the proper reception of and high standard of services for competitors and guests and the creation of all the requisite conditions for acquainting them with the life, labor and culture of the Soviet people.

The Presidium session examined the question of the results of the fulfillment of the main measures scheduled to be carried through at the USSR Supreme Soviet in 1979 and on the plans for 1980. The report delivered by V.V. Kuznetsov noted that the plan containing the main measures for this year has been fulfilled. All the planned questions relating to the country's state, economic and sociocultural development have been examined at USSR Supreme Soviet sessions and meetings of the Presidium and the chambers' permanent commissions. The USSR Supreme Soviet has devoted constant attention to control of the fulfillment of plans for economic and social development and the country's budget, the improvement of existing legislation, the leadership of the work of soviets and foreign policy activity. V.V. Kuznetsov went on to expound the content on the draft plan for the Supreme Soviet's main measures in 1980 elaborated in accordance with the demands of the USSR Constitution and on the basis of the conclusions and instructions contained in the speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the USSR Supreme Soviet first session and the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum.

The Presidium approved the plan for the chambers' standing commission. The plan was also approved for the development of the USSR Supreme Soviet's international ties next year.

Then the Presidium examined the question of the course of preparation of draft legislation envisaged by the plan for organizing work on bringing USSR legislation into line with the USSR Constitution. The report by USSR Justice Minister V.I. Terebilov analyzed the implementation of the legislative work plan approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and drew attention to long-term questions of the development and improvement of legislation.

A.P. Botvin, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Legislative Proposals Commission, addressed the session on behalf of the chambers' legislative proposals commissions. Noting the generally successful fulfillment of the legislative work plan, he drew attention to the fact that the preparation of certain pieces of legislation is behind schedule and that a number of bills submitted by ministries and departments are not of sufficiently high quality.

The session noted the importance of further improving the quality of bills under preparation, the need for precise and clear legal formulas and an organic link between legislation and life and the needs of society. Special attention was devoted to questions relating to observance of adopted legislative acts since the center of gravity of work on strengthening law and order is now shifting more and more into the sphere of execution of laws.

The resolution on this question points out to USSR ministries and departments the need to adopt additional measures to insure the prompt fulfillment of the plan on bringing USSR legislation into line with the Constitution, paying special attention to the qualitative aspect of the preparation of draft legislative acts and to the fuller utilization of the conclusions of science and practice and citizens' proposals.

The Presidium recognized the report by M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the start of the campaign for elections to union and autonomous republics' supreme soviets and local soviets. Some other questions were also examined.

V.V. Grishin, D.A. Kunayev and G.V. Romanov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, L.N. Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, and A.M. Rekunkov, USSR first deputy prosecutor general, participated in the discussion of the items on the agenda.

AZERBAIJAN PLENUM DISCUSSES CPSU NOVEMBER PLENUM DECISIONS

LD070921 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report on Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee took place 18 December.

The plenum discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the republic party organization's tasks in implementing its decisions and the instructions put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech.

A report was delivered by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

The following spoke in the debate on the report: Comrade A.G. Kerimov, first secretary of the Baku Gorkom; Comrade G.A. Gasanov, first secretary of the Kirovabad Gorkom; Comrade R.A. Mamedov, chief of the Soyuzneftemash All-Union Industrial Association; Comrade K.N. Ragimov, first secretary of the Nakhichevanskiy Obkom; Comrade B.S. Kevorkov, first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Obkom; Comrade T.Sh. Safaraliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of industrial construction; Comrade L.I. Semenova, machine operator in the tube-rolling shop at the Azerbaijan V.I. Lenin tube mill; Comrade V.A. Ismaylov, first secretary of the Zhdanovskiy Raykom; Comrade K.A. Abasov, director of the XXII Syezd KPSS production association Neftyanye Kamni; and Comrade F.I. Kengerli, chief of the Azerbaijan Railroad.

The plenum also examined questions concerning the state plan for the Azerbaijan SSR's economic and social development in 1980, the Azerbaijan SSR state budget for 1980 and the implementation of the state budget in 1978. A report was delivered by Comrade S.K. Abbasaliyev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Gosplan, and Comrade B.G. Bakhshaliyev, Azerbaijan finance minister.

The concluding speech was delivered by Comrade G.A. Aliyev.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the questions under discussion.

BRIEFS

ATHEIST TRAINING--Two years ago, the Ukrainian Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education and the Board of the Board of the Ukrainian Knowledge Society created within the philosophical faculty of the Shevchenko State University in Kiev a department to improve the qualifications of atheist lecturers. More than 100 lecturers in all Ukrainian oblasts and Kiev city have been studying the theory and practice of atheism, the methods of preparing lectures and the organization of atheist propaganda. The first graduation ceremony was held at the correspondence department on 15 December. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 15 Dec 79 AU]